INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXI NO. 162 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1933 TWELVE PAG

VICEROY'S TERMS FOR GANDHI INTERVIEW

No Parleys Till Congress Withdraws C. D. Movement

BOMBAY LEADERS FOR POONA

Favour Withdrawal Of Civil Disobedience

Latest private advices from Poona show that the Congress leaders propose to take provisional conclusions, and request Gandhiji to have a discussion with His Excellency the Viceroy on them.

It is understood that Gandhiji, in anticipation of this development, wrote to the Viceroy asking for permission to have an interview with His Excellency for exchange of views, mentioning that the interview would be unconditional.

It is further understood that Gandhiji has heard from the Viceroy stating that he is not prepared to consider the request for an interview so long as the Congress is committed to the policy of Civil Disobedience.—A.P.

CHALK OUT FIVE-FOLD PROGRAMME

Who will represent Bombay at the Conference of leaders to be held in Poona to-morrow?

Are they in favour of the continuance of the fight or would they like to cry halt to the Civil Disobedience movement?

Inquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative show that less than a dozen Bombay leaders have been invited to attend the Poona Conference as delegates, and that at an informal meeting of the Bombay delegates held two days ago, a majority of them expressed themselves in favour of the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement.

FIVE-FOLD PROGRAMME.

Various alternative programmes seem to have been suggested, but the one that held the field appeared to be a five-fold programme consisting of:

(1) Council entry,
(2) Acceptance of offices,
(3) Striving for communal unity,
(4) Nation wide propaganda in favour of swadeshi and
(5) Reorganisation of the Congress forces.

It was urged that the movement should be called off, if Government on their part agreed to release political prisoners simultaneously.

INVITEES.

So far as can be ascertained, the followng 12 leaders have been invited and are attending the Poona Conference.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Perinben Captain, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mr. Abid Ali, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. Jamiat Singh and Mr. Usuf Meherali.

DELHI LEADERS FOR POONA :

NEW DELHI, July 10.

Pandit Malaviya accompanied by Mr. J N Shani, Mr. Asaf Ali and Chandobibi left this morning for Poona by the Frontier Mail. In the same train, there were prominent Lahore Congressmen.

Mr. Shankerlal left yesterday and Arif Hasvi and Deshbandhu Gupta are leaving to-night.

Dr. Ansari, who is at present in Mussoorie will not participate in the Conference.

WANTED PREPARATION.

Mr. Sahni in an interview stated: "We have heard much about the choice between the bullet and ballot box. It is clear that the counry is too exhausted for a militant programme.

The ballot box would only give a mild fillip to the struggle. What is wanted is a programme of preparation rather than of aggression. We must admit that any future mass movement will not succeed, unless we are able to remove certain defects in our national life. It is these shortcomings that have to be made up, and for this Hindu-Muslim unity, unremittant propaganda in the village and political education based on a mass programme should be adopted.'

MRS. JAWAHARLAL.

Mrs Jawaharlal Nehru, who saw Pandit Jawaharlal on 4th July in jail also left this morning for Poona. She said her husband looked better. A.P.

Kenya Indians Fear Virtual Extinction

White Colonists Secretly Negotiate With Colonial Office For Domination

Special Cable.

MOMBASSA, July 10.

Kenya European Settlers after receiving confidential information from their leader in London held a conference in Camera and declared full responsible Government to be the Colonists' ultimate goal.

The Conference considered an artificially balanced legislature to be utterly unacceptable and demanded the setting-up of a Statutory Finance Committee with an European elected majority, vesting all financial control in them.

The Conference instructed their leader to negotiate with the Colonial Office in London on these points.

The Indian Community are greatly alarmed and fear the grant of the European demands would mean their virtual extinction. The Government of India's immediate intervention is necessary.

Mr. Abidali Does Not Represent Bombay Opinion

Mr. S. K. Pupala writes:—

My friend Mr. Abidali in a way has forced me to issue this statement; as I cannot allow his mistaken attitude to go unchallenged as Bombay City opinion. Four of our colleagues on A. I. C. C. are still in jail; and three of us are free. My silence under these circumstances is likely to be misconstrued and misunderstood and therefore, in spite of my illness I have taken this step as soon as I have improved a little.

Mr. Abidali is quite entitled to his opinion if he thinks that C. D. could profitably be continued still further. But his contentions that Mr. Aney has no right to preside as well as his threat to move a no-confidence resolution are both irrelevant and cannot be approved by anybody.

I do not wish to go into the whole subject of C. D. movement. The Conference is actually called for deciding the issue. But what I wish to make quite clear is that Mr. Abidali not only does not represent Bombay City opinion as such but he does not represent even those connected with the running of Bombay Congress activities. Out of 55 Ex-Dictators now out I am reliably told that Mr. Abidali is supported by only two. As a member of the A. I. C. C. of Bombay City I entirely disassociate myself from Mr. Abidali, in this matter. I have received the invitation and if my Doctors permit I desire to attend the Conference.

STOP PRESS

PARTY TO LADY WILLINGDON.

LONDON, July 10.

Sir Bhupen Mitra is giving an at home honour to the Countess of Willingdon at the India House tomorrow.

Other social engagements arranged include an at home honour of the Countess Willingdon, which Chau. Zafrullah giving on July 19, dinner on July 12 presided by Sir R. Benthall in recognition of Sir Hubert Carr's work for British in India, at which Sir S Hoare and Mr. R A Butler will be present.

Members of the Central Legislature are giving a dinner to Sir S. Hoare on July 19 and the Muslim delegation will be at home in honour of the Agakhan and the Begum on July 24.—Reuter.

GALLOWS FOR REBELS

BELGRADE, July 10.

Lieut Roukavina, formerly Austro-Hungary Army Officer, and a man named Joulije were sentenced to death for attempting to stir up revolt in Jugoslavia and also illicit transport of arms from Italy to Jugoslavia.

Eight others were sentenced ranging from life sentence to nine months. Two acquitted.—Reuter.

LORD BURGHLEY'S RECORD

LONDON, July 10.

Lord Burghley, Britain's greatest hurdler, ran his last race, when he came second to Facelli, Italy in White City Championships. He told Reuter he must leave athletics for sterner work.—Reuter.

SILVER AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 10.

Senator Pittman interviewed by Reuter in London expressed the opinion that a complete silver agreement would be reached possibly some time this week.

He added that the main stumbling block, namely, deadlock with India on the subject of long-term restriction of exports, had been overcome.—Reuter.

MANGROLIS READY FOR SATYAGRAHA

EXAMPLE OF MOGHUL EMPERORS INVOKED

Crowded Meeting At Madhav Baug Passes Protest Against Chief's Firman

The threat that the Hindu subjects of Mangrol may have to resort to satyagraha and give up food and water with a view to impress upon the ruler of Mangrol, to revoke the recent order permitting cow slaughter in his territory, was held out by speakers at a crowded meeting held in the Madhav Baug on Monday evening.

One of the speakers characterised the order as a flagrant breach of the solemn pact entered into between the ruler of Mangrol and the Hindu subjects no less than 81 years ago. The meeting demanded that the order should be revoked without delay.

Shrimat Paramahans Shankaracharya Vidya Narsing Bharati, who presided declared that to the Hindus the cow meant everything. Naturally, he was wholeheartedly in support of any movement for cow protection and wished success to those who were now endeavouring to have the Mangrol "firman" revoked.

Mr. Jayantilal Ghoshalia, the next speaker, observed that the predecessors of the present rulers were always anxious to respect the religious sentiment of their Hindu subjects, but the present Chief of Mangrol was ill-advised in launching an offensive against the Hindus which had created a great stir in the State. He pointed out that for the last 81 years cow slaughter had been prohibited in Mangrol. The ban on cow slaughter came to be placed because 81 years ago the Hindus of Mangrol performed "Hijrat" or migrated from the State owing to their grievances being ignored. But the then ruler of Mangrol took wise counsel and entered into a pact with the Hindu leaders prohibiting cow slaughter in Mangrol. The solemn pact had now been broken but it was for the Hindus to carry on ceaseless agitation till the Chief of Mangrol was in a mood to remove this grievance.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT.

Mr. Manubhai Pandya then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically protests against the recent orders passed by the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol lifting the age long ban on cow slaughter and thus injuring the religious sentiments of the Hindu community of Mangrol. This meeting is further of the opinion that cow slaughter not only offends the Hindus but is deterimental to the economic and agricultural welfare of the State and therefore urges the Mangrol Durbar to withdraw the order as early as possible."

The speaker said that from a humanitarian point of view not only the Hindus but Parsis as well would abhor cow slaughter. In his opinion the prohibition of cow slaughter was an economic necessity in this country as it was the main cause of the poverty of the masses. He appealed to the Muslims to look at the question from this point of view and support the demand of the Hindus for the removal of the present order, which seemed to have been enforced by the Sheikh Saheb in a fit of autocracy.

EXAMPLE OF MOGHULS

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey who seconded declared that the Mogul emperors like Akbar and Aurangzeb did not defy the Hindu sentiment. He suggested that the Hindus must unite and make themselves heard.

Swami Prakashanand said that cow protection was the principal tenet of their religion and the Hindus were even prepared to lay down their lives for that object. If the Mangrol firman was allowed to stand, he was afraid other Muslim States might follow suit to the humiliation of Hindus.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, a prominent leader of the Mangrol community, in the course of speech, said for centuries cow slaughter was prohibited in Kathiawar States. The order passed by the Sheikh Saheb permitting cow slaughter had come as a painful surprise to the Hindus. As soon as the order was passed the subjects addressed a protest, but the Chief directed them to see the Dewan. The latter wrote saying that there appeared to be little hopes of revoking the order. The Hindus then wished to lead a deputation to the Chief but the Chief declined to receive them on a plea of illness. Since then the Chief had visited Hyderabad and Rajkot and was now back in Mangrol. It was a deplorable, said the speaker, that the Chief should have refused even to grant an interview to the deputationists.

READY FOR SATYAGRAHA.

The speaker thought that the time would come when the Hindus of Mangrol would have to launch upon Satyagraha and refuse to take food or drink water till the Durbar revoked the unjust and autocratic orders. (Cheers).

Sardar Jamiat Singh said that the cow was held in equal veneration by the Sikhs who would have laid down their lives for its protection rather than pass empty resolutions.

Several other speakers also addressed the gathering. The resolution was unanimously passed.

The meeting authorised the President to send the copies of the resolution to the Mangrol Durbar, the Nawab of Junagadh, to the A.G.G. and the Viceroy. After a vote of thanks had been proposed to the chair the meeting dispersed.

MRS. SEN GUPTA'S MESSAGE TO ANEY

RANCHI, July 10.

In response to the invitation to attend the leaders' conference at Poona, Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta sent the following telegram to Mr. M. S. Aney:—

"Thanks for the invitation. Regret inability to leave my husband due to short notice. Hope you will arrive at a correct decision without fear or favour of any party."—A.P.

PUNJAB CONSPIRACY CASE

LAHORE, July 10.

The trial of the Punjab Conspiracy Case took a surprising turn to-day, when the Public Prosecutor informed the tribunal that he had been instructed by the Government to withdraw the case against accused Bhagram (who has been constantly having seizures within the court and outside).

Bhagram was consequently discharged, but while he was being taken out from the court on a stretcher, he was rearrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

Out Of The Gloaming.

Both the "Morning Post" and "Daily Telegraph" are alarmed at the excessive cost of the White Paper. The former says it will ruin India financially. It would—if India were not already ruined.

* * * *

"As the conference (of leaders at Poona) is an informal one, the members will pay their own board and lodgings." Somebody should move an urgent resolution declaring it to be a formal affair.

* * * *

"Is not India bled white? Is she not squeezed even to-day?" asks B. F. B. It sounds a paradox. But its not really. First they squeezed out the gold and now they have started to squeeze out the white metal.

* * * *

Mr. H. P. Mody of the Bombay Millowners' Association has gone to Manchester to consolidate Lancashire's position in India,—and his own in Bombay.

* * * *

The Bombay Millowners believe that by encouraging Manchester to invade the Indian market and inundate it with their goods, they encourage their own mills! Superstitions are hard to kill, but some people thrive on them.

* * * *

Lord Lloyd told Lancashire maunfacturers that Britain still has the right and voice in the matter of Indian tariffs. [illegible] knows it better than Lancashire, but old man Baldwin believes that fiction is more consoling than fact.

* * * *

Mr. N. C. Kelkar complains that, after supporting communal representation all these years, it is rather hard on Maharashtra that the Governor and his Minister should oppose a new University because it divides people more. The very reason why there should be one.

* * * *

Minister Kambli is greatly pained at the apostacy of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in refusing to sell liquor in their buildings. And yet the Corporation expect to advance education! It is such illogicality which causes the Minister in charge of liquor to lose his balance in the Council.

* * * *

Now that liquor picketers are jailed, is it not possible to impress the majesty of Ordinance Acts on these impious Corporators? Listen to this Prize Specimen of sanctimonious cant:

"Apart from the injury done to Government excise revenue the Trust and the Municipality are sacrificing a yearly revenue of about Rs. 83,000 at the time when the Corporation are in need of fresh sources of revennue to assist them in meet their liabilities in connection with the Improvement Trust."

* * * *

Can you beat it? It is because the good cause of drunkenness is not pushed forward to the fullest extent possible that education is so backward in India! "If you want more education drink more", is Minister Kambli's slogan.

* * * *

Appropriately enough Hitler told goverment stock-holders that "the last remains of Democracy must be removed." Nothing is more dangerous to property than democracy, and nothing is more favourable than autocracy. Hitler is always right.

* * * *

But way bother about the interment of the stinking corpse of "Democracy", to use Mussolini's elegant phrase, when it has been buried long ago. Nazis, as the general undertakers did a good business out of the burial, and Hitler is now the residuary legatee of everything.

* * * *

Saturday's "OUR WEEKLY MYSORE PAGE" in the "Swarajya" contains news items from Bangalore City, Bezwada, Guntur, Coonoor, Shimoga, Trivandrum, Trichur, Ratnagiri (!), Mangalore and Masulipatam.

What about including Zanzibar, Timbuctoo, The Andamans, Winnipeg and Peking?

* * * *

The same worthy journal publishes an advt:

"25 per cent Reduction
"BHARAT-FLUTE."

And below this, the picture of a harmonium turned upside down.

To harmonise with the "rock-bottom" reduction in prices!

* * * *

"How does that clock go that you won at the Carnival?"

"Fine. It does an hour in fifty minutes."

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Respectable Cultured Bride for Civil Marriage with young Maratha Graduate in permanent service, good social status. Apply: Box No. 846 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Advertisement Canvassers for a well established English Weekly. Apply to the Manager, "Indian Mirror," Bombay. (881).

Wanted Divisional Representatives on Rs. 150 p.m. plus office allowance Rs. 40 p.m. Apply sharp with Rs. 7/8 for one qualification bond (which will be refunded if not appointed to General Relief Association Limited Old Anarkali, Lahore. (879).

Wanted—Chief Agents, District Organisers and Representatives in all the Unrepresented Provinces, Districts and Principal Towns throughout India on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively to represent the Pioneer Mutual Benefit and Friend-in-Need Society, Ltd. For further particulars and prospectus, apply to the Head Office at Madras or to the Chief Agents, Alice Building. Hornby Road, Bombay. (6909).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Victoria Homoeopathic College, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. Two Years' Course for Diploma. Special arrangement for Lady Students. Convenient Morning and Evening Classes have already commenced splendid opportunity for non-Matrics, for admission apply Principal. (884).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students! Qualify As Doctors, Barristers, Engineers, teachers in England and India by passing Senior Cambridge Exam. Dec. 1933. Admission still available to few at extra-special fee and may cease at any time without notice. H. Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (883).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 822, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agent In Bombay for our renowned Crown brand laces, Trimmings and other products manufactured by us. Security deposit of Rs. 10,000 for stocking goods and rending cash collection. Apply remuneration expected and experience in business to Kamelin Lace Mills, Ltd., Roshnara Road, Delhi. (882).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted Matriculates for Subordinate Engineer training for July. 1933. Session. Specialised tuition for Recognised Engg. Examinations. Unique Employment Facilities. Scholarships given. Free prospectus from Principal, Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow. (720).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Two Compound Vertical Steam Engines 350 B. H. P. with condenser, Air, Feed & Circulating pumps and one Dynamo with vertical Steam Engine of 65 Volts, 75 ampeares & 350 Revolutions. Inspection can be had at 241, Victoria Extension Road, Tuticorin, Please apply to:—P. S. P. Kandasamy Nadar & Sons, Tuticorin. (878).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Purchasers For Scientific process of making Swadeshi transparent Waterproofs. Apply: Box No. 876, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Moffussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that we have terminated the services of one R. L. MEATTLE, who was in our employ as from today. The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said R. L. Meattle in any way or paying him any monies due to us or delivering him any goods on our behalf. If in spite of this, any person deals with the said R. L. Meattle he will do so at his risk and we will not be in any way responsible for the same.

Dated at Bombay, this 7th day of July, 1933.

THE BOMBAY BERLIN TRADING CO.,
Post Box No. 928.
6931

Public Notices.

Jodhpur Railway

STORES DEPARTMENT.

SALE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of wood working and other old Machinery, Steam Boilers, Steam Hammers, Grinding Wheels (new), etc. and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of 14th August, 1933.

The material is open to inspection during office hours on working days.

A detailed list of material available and conditions of sale can be procured on application to the undersigned.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
6928

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ltd.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that temporary receipt No. 5113 in respect of 20 Preference shares Nos. 19610 to 19629 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Thomas Stockbridge has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office Electric House, Post, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 11th July, 1933.
6932

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 11th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 10th July, 1933.
6934

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BOMANJI JAMSHEDJI BHAGWAGAR, MANECKBAI RATANJI BHAGWAGAR and KHORSEDBAI HORMUSJI RANDERIA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client their immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the quit and ground rent tenture but since redeemed from payment of rent to Government together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady, 8th Cross Street, but described in the Municipal assessment Bill as situate at Khetwadi 7th lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2151, 2175, 2174 and 2176, New Nos. 9248 A/9257, Old Survey Nos. 778, 799 and 800 and801 and new Survey Nos. 3/5466, 2/5478, Cadastral Survey No. 824 of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or late of Jamshetji Muncherji Katrak, on or towards the West by the Khetwady 8 Cross Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the house of Morarji Vijbhucandas and on or towards the North by the house of Kondaje Bapuji Dossa and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1987 (2) and Street No. 26A and 5.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1933.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6933

Public Notices

University of Bombay

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES 15TH AUGUST, 1933.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1933. THE 18TH OF JULY, is the LAST DAY for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 8th July, 1933.
6930

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF CURIOS SHOP.

By order of the Official Assignee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1933, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sunny House, Apollo Pier, the property of Insolvent Khawaja Gulam Mahomed traded as the Cashmere Stores consisting of old curios, silks, Persian Carpets, paper masche goods, old brassware, jewellerie shop-furniture, etc.

25 per cent Cash deposit will be required at the fall of the hammer.

Property will be on view from Thursday.

CRAWFORD & CO

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973	3 July	14 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Aug	2 Sept

*Limited passengers Japanese food.

x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles Arrive
Suwa Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	3 Aug	21 Aug

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru	17000	2 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	16 Aug

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER Hiye

Maru	11600	31 July
Heian Maru	11600	14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departur
Alaska Maru	24th June	12th July
Hagne ,,	10th July	22nd ,,
Andes ,,	13th ,,	.....
Honolulu ,,	23rd ,,	28th July
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen"
Tel: "YANUSEN."

Here Your Sweet Star Singing

SEE Your EMOTIONAL STAR Acting

The two wonderful Co-stars

Miss JADDAN BAI
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In association with
SURPRISE OF THE SEASON

A NINE YEAR OLD CHILD STAR
Miss SARASWATI
of RABINDRANATH TAGORE CLUB

IN THAT AMAZING TALKIE

INSAN-YA-SHAITAN

(Adapted from Marie Correllie's "Sorrows of Satan")
Produced by
THE EASTERN ART PRODUCTION, Ltd.
KARACHI
with an EDUCATED CAST OF HIGH HISTRIONIC REPUTE.
For bookings correspond with the HONY. SECRETARY, at RADHA NIVAS, Chaupati, Bombay.

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Second Glorious Week
THE JUNGLE THRILLER SUPREME!

"NAGANA"
with
TALA BIRELL
MELVYN DOUGLAS

Also a SLIM SUMMER VILLE Comedy.

NEXT WEEK
CHARLES FARELL
JANET GAYNOR
in
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

ANNUAL READING

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WEST-END TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

Bombay, July 10.

We give below a note of the net profits for the half-year ended 30th June, 1933 and their distribution:—

	Rs.
Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June, 1933	38,21,700
Brought forward from 31st December. 1932	25,45,700
xotal	63,67,400
The Governors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum free of income-tax absorbing	33,75,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	47,600
Carried forward	26,94,800
Total	63,67,400

(Continued From Col. 7.)

cream; 7 cases powdered milk; 1 cases coffee; 1 cases cocoa; 1 case chocolate; 1 cases salt; 1 case syrup; 29 cases soap; 22 cases listerine; 8 cases motion picture film; 7 cases air compressors; 345 bales old clothing; 3 cases clocks 70 cases corn flakes; 37 cases provision; 5 cases books; 1 box sugar; 16 bales leather belting; 1654 bolts nuts; 7211 edison; tram lighting cells; 3 cases hosiery; 198 drums lub. oil; 10 drum lub. grease; 1 case writing ink; 2 cases biologicals; 1 bale shirtings; 2 cases carpet; 1 box seed; 11 bags ag. machinery; 4 cases talking machine records; 114 bales cotton remnants; 15 bales cotton fents; 91 drums dye stuff; 6 cases tooth paste; 1 case microphones; 2 cases brushes; 1 case rosin; 11 bases X-Ray apparatus; 162 cases refrigrator machine; 3 boxes incondescent lamp; 299 drums asphaltum.

From Philadelphia—43 drums lub. oil; 10 cases toilet paper; 8 cases radio sets; 3 cases medicine; 1 case nicotine sulphate; 5 cases blotting paper.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, July 10.
Gange; Sato; Genoa;

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 10.
Fusijama; DeCego; Trieste.
Grootekirk; Coerkemp; Australian Ports.

LOADIG.

Bombay, July 10.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.
Steamer Subadar for Rangoon.
Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalamohan for Calcutta.
Steamer City of Florence for Liverpool.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Fusijama sailed on Monday for Trieste, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Grootekirk:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Grootekirk, sailed on Monday for Australian Ports, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Gange:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Gange, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 10.

S S Gange for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw The Bombay Co., Limited; 435 bales coton raw Volkart Bros.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Piraeus:—25 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—70 bags castorseeds, K Devchand & Co.

S S Fusijama for Venice:—50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 19 bags gum Olibonum J E Dosabhoy.

For Salonica.—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Wolfsburg for Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros

For Antwerp:—24 bales hemps, J Rustomji; 66 bales wool raw, E Mawji & Co.

For Hamburg: 350 bags kurdi seeds, A Virji & Co.; 14 bales dry salted sheep skin, S Abdul R M Sadiq; 6 bales Arsenicated cow hide. H A K Abdul Majid.

For Rotterdom:—700 bags groundnut oil-cake, Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd.; 25 bales dry salted goats skin, A E Blumenthal.

S S Dalgoma for London:—60 bags aluminium scraps, M G A Husain & Co.; 2 cases Isinglass, L. Divraj & Co.

For Hull:—200 drums groundnut oil, HV Oomerbhoy.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—687 bags castor seeds, 6589 bags linseed R R Ratilal & Co.; 20 bags gum karaya, N Mulji & Co.; 2420 bags linseed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 2420 bags, linseed, 4200 bags castorseed, Birla Bros., Ltd.;

For Marseilles:—1000 tons Manganese ore, J Finlay & Co. Ltd.; 10240 bags groundnut, 1055 bags castorseeds, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—4816 bags linseed, Ralli Bros., Ltd.; 2250 bags castorseeds, 2727 bags linseed K Devchand & Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—1600 bags kurdi-seeds, T S Thodani & Sons.

For Antwerp:—125 bags mustard seeds, 285 bags kang grain, T S Thadani & Sons; 1640 bags groundnut oil-cake, A R Oomerbhoy; 165 bales cotton raw Italinda Cotton Co., Ltd.

For Norfolk: 300 baggs jute rugs, B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Ghent:—200 bales cotton raw Textile Waste Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

S S Burdwan for London:—30 bales sheep skin tanned. E Mawji & Co.

S.S. Tattari Maru for Kobe— 20 tons old iron Boiler scrap A Popatlal and Sons; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co. 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co; 400 bales cotton H Nansey & Co.

ss C/o Florence for Liverpool—38 bales wool raw C Ramsaroop; 116 bales wool raw M Motilal; 75 bales wool raw The Anglo Siam Ltd; 26 drum castor oil A Hargovindas 186 bags myrabolams P Mathuradas and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste P D Vora & Co; 25 bales cotton yard waste The E Trading Agency.

For Barcelona—125 bales cotton waste clean The E T Agency 2464 bags myrabolams P Mathradas & Co; 1385 bags castorseeds Birla Bros Ltd.

For Manchester—130 drums castor oil H Hargovindas; 50 bales cotton fly clean G M Vyas & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 10.

SS City of Reyville, Agents L Edwards Ltd. from New York—2 cases luxatine chewing gum; 15 cases radio reveing sets; 3 cases electric material; 1 case motor car; 1 case motor accessories; 4 cases oil cloth; 1 bale cotton spinning tape; 2 boxes machinery parts; 2 cases printing paper ink; 57 cases anti-phlloyestine; 70 cases medicine; 10 cases glassware; 3 cases rubber goods; 3 boxes wrenches 1 case underwear; 8 cases flash light; 3 batteries; 6 cases typewriters; 131 cases paint and varnish; 4 cases polishing compound; 19 cases lacquer; 81 cases auto parts; 4 cases puffed wheat; 3 cases puffed rice; 6 cases dental

(Continued in col. 6).

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashadh Vad 4. 1989
Muslims—Rabi-ul-Aval 17. 1352
Parsi—Behman 8. 1302
Sunrise—6h. 8m.
Sunset—7h. 20m
Hightide—2-17; 14-52
Lowtide—8-13; 21-11
PHASES OF THE MOON—Last quarter 14th July 5h. 54m. p.m., New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m.

Seva Sadan Society. 25th anniversary. Malabari Memorial Hall. Gamdevi 5-30 p.m.

WELNESDAY, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 wa.m. Time Signal.
Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
Close Down.
1-00 p.m. Time Signal.
Bombay Market; Opening Rates
Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
2-00 p.m. Close Down.
(If relay from the Rotary Club, Close Down at 2-30 p.m.
4-30 p.m. Time Signal.
Ladies' Hour:
Talk by
MAI VARERKAR.
"What Kind of Education is Necessary for Women in the Present Circumstances" in Marathi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5.00 p.m. Fashions Talk.
By
PEGGY.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
(By kind permission of the Management)
6-30 p.m. News available.
Talk On "Travels"
by
SANTOS
7-00 p.m. Book Talk.
By
The Bookman.
7-10 p.m. A Sponsored Programme by.
The Brunswick Salon. Vaudeville
8-00 p.m. Time Signal.
Cotton. Silver. Gold. Seeds, Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Interval.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening. Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
LIGHT MUSIC.
PANDIT NAGARKAR
with
DATTARAM PARWATKER.
Sarangi.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King empor.
Close Down.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

4-30 p. m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—Please Ring, an entertainment of Jingles and jangales.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. A recital by Richard Tauber (tenor).
8-45 p.m.—Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—Dance Music.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column"

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Prof. M. F. Colaco will meet his students in English Literature to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College. 2nd floor.

Professor R. Pratapgiri will meet his students in Indian Administration to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Servyice League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Service in the Sphere of the Blind."

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of Mangrol Muslim Jamaat, Anjuman-i-Ziaul Islam, Majlis-i-Isarus Sadat, Hilai Memon Anjuman, Darul Ahbab, and others a public meeting of Musalmans of Bombay will be held at Minara Masjid, (Pyhoni Road) on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 9 p.m. (B. T.) to support the Firman issued by the Mangrol Durbar. Maulana Shaukat Ali has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. (Ravelin Street. Hornby Road. Fort) when Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga will read a paper in Guperati on "The Ardvisur of Farvardin Yasht is not any river on this earth. It is a celestial river."

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 9th inst. and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

The "Ranchi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

NOTICE ON PALGHAR PLEADER

Mr. V. V. Dandekar, B.A. LL.B., the leading pleader of Palghar was released from Thana Jail on 5th inst. after serving his full term of the sentence of imprisonment. He has been served with a notice under the Bombay Pleaders' Act.

The enfagement ring which she gave back following a lover's quarrel forty-eight year ago now adorns the finger of Mrs. Fannie Emmaline Harris Mclivory. out this time it is worn next to a wedding ring. The lovers have made up their quarrel and Miss Harris has married her schoolboy sweetheart in California.

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EVERY MAN

WHO HAS EVER CONTRIBUTED TO A BROKEN HEART—

and

EVERY WOMAN

WHO HAS EVER FELT THE FASCINATION OF TEMPTATION

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DRAMA OF A GIRL WHO DANCED HER WAY INTO THE HEART OF THE MAN SHE LOVED AND THEN DANCED TO KEEP HER OWN HEART FROM BREAKING!

THE SECRET OF MADAME BLANCHE

WITH THE STAR OF "CIMARRON" AND PRIMA DONNA OF THE "SHOW BOAT"

IRENE DUNNE
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Singing For You:

"IF LOVE WERE ALL"

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(Naughtily Nice & Parisian)

70 DANCERS! 50 SINGERS!
And a Big Cast Including

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MORE TENDER THAN—

"MADAME X"

Also In The
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
Hear Ramsay MacDonald Address the Delegates of 66 Nations

ROYAL ASCOT STAKES

Book Now & Avoid the Rush.

DARING BURGLARY

Day-Light Theft In Saida Jamiat Sinjh's Flat

A daring theft of serious nature occurred in the flat of Sardar Jamiat Singh residing in Reay Chambers, Mazagon at about 12-30 a.m.

It appears that Mrs. Jamiat Singh locked the house at about 10-30 a.m. and went out on a visit to some relations. When she returned two hours later she found that thieves had entered the house, broke open 4 trunks and removed cash and property worth Rs. 600.

A complaint was immediately lodged at the Byculla Police Station, three persons who were prowling about the premises during the time the theft occurred were arrested.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETS IN CAMERA

Efforts To Make It Representative

LAHORE, July 10.

A meeting of the All-India Muslim League was held in camera yesterday evening. A statement issued later states that the President, Mr. Abdul Aziz, gave a history of the recent affair of the League and said that he had never sought the presidentship of the League, which was thurst on him. He was ready to part with it provided the ancient institution was taken away from the hands of an unscrupulous clique and made over to those, who fully enjoyed the confidence of the community. If a convention of accredited representatives of the community was called, he would gladly make over this national trust into their hands.

Mr. Abdul Aziz added that he would make way the moment a representative organisation was reconstituted. For this purpose the meeting appealed to the leaders of Muslim community particularly those, who signed the Manifesto of May 10, 1933, to convene a convention of the Muslims of India in order to make League a fuly representative body and parliament of nation.

A committee was also appointed to make suggestions so as to democratise the constitution of the League.—A. P.

DISMISSAL OF P. C. S. MEN

Hoare Knows Nothing About Blue Paper

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons, the Duchess of Atholl inquired whether convictions of three Indians, who, according to the Punjab "Official Gazette," were dismissed this year from the Punjab Civil Service on account of bribery in discharge of judicial duties, were arrived at after a full trial and whether the High Court concurred in the sentence.

Sir S. Hoare said he had no information and promised to inquire.

"Is it not the case that a Blue Paper questionnaire was circulated in British India last summer?" asked the Duchess of Atholl in the course of supplementary questions in the House of Commons after Sir S. Hoare had informed her there had been abundant opportunities for ascertaining the views of interested parties both official and non-official, on constitutional changes, and said that serving officers were not asked their views on matters of policy.

Sir Samuel replied that he had no knowledge of such Blue Paper, which he said had not been circulated either by the India Office or by the Government of India.

Sir A. Knox suggestedd it was grossly improper for members of the Government to quote opinions of Government servants without ascertaning them.

Sir S. Hoar ereplied that the question did not arise.—Reuter.

NEW PLANE FOR MATHERN

Flight To Be Resumed From Anadir

JUNEAU (ALASKA), July 10.

Mattern will resume his round the world flight in a plane belonging to the rescue expedition, the sponsors of which have sabled to the leader to fly an aeroplane to Anadir and hand it over to Mattern, after which the leader will be flown home in a Soviet plane.—Reuter.

COMPETITION IS NOT EVIL

Sir Fazli Sees Silver Lining In Sugar Industry

CONFLICTING INTERESTS

Punjab Ministers Oppose Each Other In Simla Conference

SIMLA, July 10.

Sir Fazal-i-Hussain presiding over the Sugar Conference in the Committee Room of the Assembly Buildings in the presence of representatives of several provinces reviewed the agricultural condition and stressed the importance of developing the sugar industry with a view to facing world competition. He added that the economic condition in many parts of the country was far from satisfactory.

SILVER LINING.

A silver lining in this outlook was the sugarcane industry, which during the last few years had developed particularly assisted by protective duties. The condition precedent to an efficient industry was to harmonise the identity of interests between producers and industrialists in India.

He specially mentioned the forecast made for 1934-35 whereby it was hoped that India would produce as much sugar as they consumed at present. There were 124 factories expected to be at work in 1933-34.

He said that the Government of India's idea of holding the Conference was not to formulate a programme for the provinces, but to survey the position and promote an efficient industry. He appealed to all provinces not to enter into a sort of cut-throat competition amongst themselves, but to look at the problem for the whole of India.

MANUFACTURERS VIEW.

The conference commenced discussion of the question whether, having regard to the present demand for sugar in India and its possible expansion in the future, the present rate of development of sugar industry is satisfactory, excessive or inadequate.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, a representative of sugar manufacturers in Bihar and Orissa, thought the development of the sugar industry had been more satisfactory than they had ever expected.

Though the rate of development had been very quick to meet the present demand from internal sources from the point of view of future demand for white sugar, the speaker held that there was still ample room for further development of sugar industry.

Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari (Mysore) generally agreed with Mr. Khaitan. He would like that with the growth of industry, efforts should be made to increase the consumption.

WANTED FAIR CHANCE.

Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder (Hyderabad State) feared any further extensions in United Provinces and Bihar might result in other provinces which were also developing industry, having no markets for themselves. He concluded with an appeal to the U. P. and Bihar to "let us also have a chance."

RESOLUTION.

Khan Bahadur Syed Muhammad Hussain, Minister, Behar without a speech moved:—"Whereas the recent development of the sugar industry in India has been rapid, although it cannot be said to have been excessive, and whereas owing to general fall in prices of agricultural produce, there has been a natural tendency towards increase in the area under sugarcane, this conference is of opinion.

(1) that when modern factories now under construction are working at full speed it is likely these and existing factories will produce sufficient white sugar to meet the existing demand for white sugar;

(2) that in view of the consideration that whilst the potential supply of raw material is very large, demand for sugar in India is limited, further extension should be carefully watched in the interest, of the establishment of sound industry; and

(3) that if the production of sugarcane expends boyond actual requirements, it would be extremely difficult and indeed almost impossible for any reasonable level of price for Gur to be maintained.

Mr. Srivastava, Minister, U.P., said "that the United Provinces was not so pessimistic. for she was not convinced that the limit of production or consumption had been reached.

Dr. Narang, Minister, Punjab, agreed that development was satisfactory, but not excessive.

Dr. Narang complained of excessive freights, and hoped that no inter-provincial rivalry would spring up.

Dr. Rajan, Minister, Madras, said Madras could not accept the resolution of the Bihar Minister.

Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister, Punjab, stressed the point of view of the Punjab agriculturist stating that the time had not come for restriction of cultivation.

Sir Fazli Hussain put to vote the resolution of the Bihar Minister.

The Conference passed the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Hussain. Bihar Minister, there being a number of dissentients belonging to several provinces to each clause as put.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

The second item relating to the benefits of protection was taken.

Mr. Narasimha Raju said that no factories should get more than ten per cent.

The Conference by 12 against 11 decided that no resolution should be passed.

Mr. Kumaraswami Reddy, Minister, Madras, said that manufacturers were getting a great deal more than what the Tariff Board expected.

PROTECT GROWER.

Sir Jogendra Singh said that no data were available on which to decide whether the distribution of profit between the manufacturer and the producer was fair or not. But his impression was that it was not.

This view of one Punjab Minister was contested by Dr. Narang, the other Minister, who held that the present distribution was quite fair.

Sardar Bishan Singh, Punjab, representatives of the cane-growers interests complained that all the benefit went to the manufacturer at the expense of the grower.

Mr. Khaitan generally endorsed Dr. Narang's views and contended that but for the establishment of factories. agriculturists would not be earning so much as 5-12 annas for cane bu only 1-1/2 anna. The benefits of protection were being fairly distributed.

Mr. Das quoted the views of Sir Molcolm Hailey in favour of action to protect the interests of the grower and said that agriculturists did not fet a fair share.

Mr. Kambli, Minister, Bombay, informed the conference that next year they would have five factories in addition to one at present, but h thought that in the peculiar conditions of his province, factories should have their own estates.

No resolution was passed in accordance with the decision on the point raised by Mr. Narasimha Raju.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN

Adverse Effects Of Lloyd-Cum-Churchill Agitation

"In interests of India I appeal to my countrymen to support the principles underlying the White Paper scheme", said the Maharaja of Burdwan, when interviewed on his return from Europe. The Maharaja said Lord Lloyd-cum-Churchill agitation had poisoned the minds of a great number of conservatives in England, and opposition to White Paper even as tactics will be exploited by the Churchill group. There was nothing in White Paper proposals to show that it will be detrimental to British trade and industry, or that transfer of Judiciary Police will have adverse effect on the Civil Services in matter of their recruitment efficiency.

In regard to Federation, the Maharaja opined it must come early as possible, and though they should welcome co-operation of Princes it be unjust to people, the British India, if a federation in some form is denied them in case Princes refused to come in. Questioned about Joint Select Committee said Indian delegates domitted constitution committee undid give them adequate power remodel or fashion opinion select committee.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON GIRL

Accused Acquitted At High Court Sessions

Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court Session acquitted one Babu Datu on the jury finding him not guilty of criminal assault.

Nabibai, the girl in question, who is 8 years old, was living with her father-in-law. The accused was their neighbour One morning, he called the girl into his room and was alleged to have committed criminal assault on M her.

The accused pleoded that the prosecution witnesses had concocted a false case against him on account of enmity.

Mr. Hindaday appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accsed.

IRISH FUSILIERS' STORY OF SOLICITING

Anglo-Indian Girl Gets Sentence Of Two Months R. I. On Curious Evidence

Irene A. Smith, a young Anglo-Indian girl, who described herself as a Ladies Hair Dresser and Dressmaker was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday morning on a charge of soliciting for prostitution.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was seen in the company of two soldiers belonging to the Royal Irish Fusiliers Regiment on Saturday July 8 in Apollo Street by Deputy Inspector Beart and Sergt. Berny, of the Garrison Military Police. The accused was arrested by Deputy Inspector Beart while the soldiers were placed under open arrest and ordered to return to the Barracks.

Drummer Williams of the R. I. F. stated that at about 11-30 p.m. he was walking up Apollo Street towards Pearse & Co. along with Lance Corp. Mathews when the accused accosted them and solicited for prostitution. When they were talking a motor car containing Deputy Inspector Beart of the City Police and Sergt. Berney of the G. M. P. drew up alongside them. The witness and L/C. Mathews were placed under open arrest. The accused was also taken into custody.

Lance Corp. Mathew then stepped into the witness box and corroborated the previous witness in identical language.

DID NOT HOLD HER HAND.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness denied holding her hand and detaining her while Drummer John Brown went to Pearse & Co. and telephoned the police. The witness denied having molested her. Questioned whether he had attempted to strike two civilians who had come to rescue her, witness denied that he had done any such thing. The accused then asked the witness whether it was not a fact that three months ago, the witness had attempted to molest her The witness denied having seen her before.

FOLLOWED.

The accused in her statement, stated that she was waiting for a tram car on Old Custom House Road when the two soldiers came up to her and molested her. In order to get away from them she went on to Churchgate Street, when the soldiers followed her and while L/C. Mathews held her hand, Drummer Brown went to Pearse & Co. and telephoned for the police. She denied the charge and pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate recalled Sergt. Berney and Deputy Inspector Beart and asked them whether they had gone there in answer to a telephone call. They said they did not receive any telephone message.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and accepted the prosecution story. The accused was found guilty and sentenced as stated above.

NINE TODDY SHOPS FETCH RS. 19,760

Keen Bidding By Suburban Dealers At Auction

Suburban dealers in toddy were present in large numbers in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday morning when licenses for 16 toddy shops and 187 toddy booths situated in the Bombay Suburban District were put to auction by Mr. A. Master, Collector of Bombay.

KEEN BIDDING

The 16 toddy shops included a new one at Santa Cruz for the possession of which there was keen bidding. Nine shops were auctioned up to 2 p.m. and they realised an aggregate price of Rs. 19.760.

Out of 187 toddy booths those in the Bandra Danda divisions compromising of about 31 booths were auctioned.

Biddding was brisk and on an average each toddy tree fetched about Rs. 40 to 45 license fee.

INTER VARSITY MATCH

Oxford Score 127 For 7 In Wet Wicket

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 10.

In the Intervarsity match which commenced at Lords to-day, Oxford batting first had made 126 for seven at the close.

The Intervarsity match commenced to-day at Lords. The following were the teams:—

OXFORD— Walker, Townsend, Hone, Melville, Chalk, Stainton, Owen Smith, Jenkins, Tindall, Barlow and Oldfield.

CAMBRIDGE—A Allen, Lawrence, Wilcox, B Allen, Winlaw, Human, Davies, Jehangir Khan, Grant Comber and Farnes.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M. TO-DAY

In All The World, No Show Like This!

A Parisian man's talker who has what women want!
Maurice CHEVALIER
in "LOVE ME TONIGHT"
with JEANETTE MacDONALD
CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES RUTTER, WORTH and MYRNA LOY
A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

SECOND WEEK

WADALA WATER MAINS DISPUTE

Corporation Agrees To Share Cost Of Appointing Judicial Officer For Inquiry

An interesting incident occurred in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, in which a resolution for which permission was asked to be wthdrawn and refused, by the House was passed by a large majority, when put to the vote.

Dr. Alban J. De Souza moved:

"That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the necessity of providing in some form or other for care being taken of infants in the Municipal chawls during the hours when their mothers have to be away to earn daily bread."

Dr. De Souzza said a number of children were dying in Bombay from want of mother's care, which could be obviated, if the Municipality made arrangement for creches at least in Municipal chawls as was done by some of the important mills in Bombay.

While the speaker was addressing, some of the councillors were criticising him, and looking to the trend of the House, the Doctor asked permission of the House to withdraw his resolution.

The Mayor asked the House to permit Dr. De Souza to withdraw his resolution, but two or three councillors raised their hands against it, and the permission was not granted; hence discussion followed.

Mr. H. A. Lalji seconded the proposition. Mr. M. N. Talpade opposed the resolution, as it was not within the province of the Municipality to do as Dr. De Souza suggested.

Dr. P. H. Mehesheri also opposed the resolution and said there were social institutions in Bombay which were working on the line Dr. DeSouza had suggested.

Raja Bahadur Govind Lal opposed the resoluton as the Municipal Act did not permit them to spend money on the work suggested by Dr. DeSouza.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey and Mr. M. U. Rajab supported the proposition.

WAY TO REDUCE MORTALITY.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar further supporting the proposition gave his personal experience of the Children's Nursery he saw last year in London and other provincial towns in Englad supported by the municipalities and local bodies.

He thought that that was the best way to reduce mortality among children.

The proposition was then to vote and carried by a large majority.

Mr. N. M. Kale then moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in order to remove a little the hardships caused by the curtailment of the water supply to the City, full supply of water as before should be given once in a week, preferably every Sunday, and the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date as to the feasibility thereof."

IF MONSOON FAILED.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposd the resoluction and said the city was previously supplied with 88 million gallons a day which was now reduced to 78 million gallons a day. There was no sign of rain so far and if the monsoon failed, they should try to economise water.

Mr. M. A. Dabholkar also thought that it would not in any way help the public, if on six days water was supplied in less quantity and on the seventh day in more quantity.

The resolution was thrown out.

The followng resolutions moved by Mr. S. B. Awar and Mr. Syed Munawar were then agr to:

Mr. S. B. Awar:

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Government and inform the Corporation as to when the report of the census taken in January 1931, will be available for the use of the public as more than 2 years have elapsed since the census was taken."

Mr. Syed Munawar:

That in view of the fact that in the British Isles muzzling order followed by quarantine of all imported dogs has resulted in the reduction of cases of Hydrophobia, and in view of the fact that in Bombay City 1200 to 1530 cases occur every year by dog bite, the Commissioner be requested to report on the desirability of some similar measures as in British Isles being adopted in Bombay City.

CORPORATION'S LIABILITY.

The Corporation then considered as an urgent item the question of a long standing dispute between the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality in regard to the liability of the Corporation.

poration to provide water mains and hydrants on the Wadala Estate of the Bombay Port Trust. The High Court in 1930 declined to give an opinion in the matter in view of the provision of section 518 and 520 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The Trustees of the Port Trust submitted a petition to the Government raising this question again, and the Government forwarded the matter to the Commissioner. The Commissioner suggested for an independent enquiry by a judicial officer, which the Government agreed and enquired if the Corporation would be prepared to bear half of the cost of the enquiry, viz: Rs. 5,000, if the officer is appointed of the status of the High Court judge. The Commissioner recommended to the Corporation to agree to this proposal which was reasonable.

The Corporation approved of the recommendation of the Commissioner.

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IMPROVEMENTS BOARD

The Corporation then adjourned till Thsurday.

The Corporation then met as Improvements Board and passed a resolution of condolence for the sad demise of Mr. G. D. Billimoria which took place on the 3rd June last. The Board then adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect for the deceased.

NO TRUCK WITH FOREIGN CARS

Vigorous Campaign Launched In Istanbul

ISTANBUL, (By Mail).

A vigorous campaign against motor cars and lorries is being conducted by the Istanbul Newspaper "Republic."

It is alleged that much of Turkey's wealth has been uselessly squadered on foreign cars. £2,300,000 is stated to have been spent on the importation of cars, lorries and spare parts during the last six years. All this money it is pointed out, has gone into the pockets of foreigners. Big sums have also been spent on petrol and oil which are also imported from abroad.

A further argument against the purchase of automobiles is that in Anatolia the motor coach services are taking away passengers from the State owned railways. But during the last twelve months, the import of cars and their acessories has greatly decreased owing to the high tariff levied on them. Actually only a certain number of cars are allowed to enter Turkey every month and one dealer complained that his qota for May was 1 1|2 cars.—Reuter. z

VICAR ENDS VENUS CONTESTS

Following opposition by the vicar, it is unlikely that, after this summer, any more Venus contests will be held in connection with the annual charity week at Morley (York).

This is Yorkshire's premier beauty competition, but the vicar, the Rev. D. M. Wiswell, considers that a display of girls in bathing costumes, with its examinations and measurements, is not in the best of taste.

Last year's contest at Morley Town Hall was a great success, but this year, at a meeting of the charity committee, unexpected opposition to the competition was expressed.

The vicar's views are also held by the deputy-mayor.

STUDY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Calcutta University Plans For Interesting Lecture

CALCUTTA, July 7.

It is understood that of late Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, requested the University of Calcutta to make provision for inviting Mr. Montague Harris, late of the Ministry of Health, London to deliver public lectures in Bengal on Local-Self-Government.

At the last meeting of the Syndicate of the University the proposal was considered, and it was resolved that Calcutta University would be prepared to invite Mr. Harris to accept the appointment of a special University Reader on a honorarium of Rs. 1,000 provided the University would receive beforehand information regarding the time when Mr. Harris could come to Calcutta.

It is further understood that the Superintendent of Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, has made similar requests to other Indian Universities for extending similar invitations to Mr. Harris, and they might be prepared to consider the proposal if the University of Calcutta could offer him a decent sum. Mr. Harris is at present on a lecturing tour to America and it is reported he may be induced to return to Europe via Asia if his travelling expense could be met by lectures in India.

The subject on which the University of Calcutta would request Mr. Harris to speak is "Comparative Study of Local Self-Government and Regional Planning."—A. P.

Economic Warfare Menaces Prosperity

Concerted Action Urged By I. L. O. To Save Indian Workers

Among the important resolutions presented to the World Economic and Monetary Conference, which opened its sessio at London on June 10th, was one moved by Sir Atul Chatterjee on behalf of the International Labour Organisation. As the connection between the economic conference, the purposes of which are avowedly economic and the I.L.O. whose concern is primarily with matters of labour welfare, is not self-evident, it is desirable to direct attention to the essential interdependence of economic and social questions and explain the considerations which induced the I. L. O. to sponsor a resolution at the World Economic Conference.

It is one of the cardinal principle of the I. L. O. that human labour is the most valuable possesssion of the economic system and that for this reason alone, apart from humanitarian consideration, the workers of the world deserve special protection. The well-being of the employers and of governments has its necessary foundation in the satisfactory economic conditions of those who labour in the factory and on the farm. The efforts of the I. L. O. to conserve the interests of the workers—the real producers of the world's wealth have, in recent years, been hampered at every turn by the dominant economic depression, which on the one hand has rendered many millions of the World's population workless, and, on the other hand, operates as a standing menace to the standards of living of those still in work. While being fully conscious of the very real and acute difficulties presented by the situation, the I. L. O. is convinced that these difficulties are not due to the working of any inevitable law, but that they are attributable to the failure of human action and intelligence. The facts of experience testify to the interdependance of social and economic questions, and indicate how, if the necessary international measures in the political and financial fields are taken, the social and economic bases of civilisation could be strengthened sufficiently. It was this conviction which led the 16th session of the International Labour Conference to adopt in 1932, a few months before the Lausanne Conference decided to convene a World Ecoomic and Monetary Conference, a resolution urging the convocation of a world conferece to seek remedies for the world crisis. It was this profound conviction again, that led the 17th session of the I. L. O. Conference to adopt on 9-9-1933 the following resolution to be moved at the World Economic Conference:—

"Whereas the present economic depression, while imposing hardships upon all secteions of the community, presses with special severity upon the working classes, depriving more than thirty million workers of the means of earning their livelihood and involving heavy charges upon the community in order to ensure them a standard of living which it has nevertheless been impossible to maintain at its previous level:

"Whereas it is essential to the peace, harmony and prosperity of the world that the worker should be assured of at least a minimum of security and be enabled to retain or acquire a standard of living enabling him to enjoy the benefits of civilisation and take an effective part in the maintenance and growth of the world's capacity to consume;

"Whereas the misery and privation produced by the world-wide increase of unemployment, the financial difficulties of Government and the stagnation of business enterprises can only be relieved by a vigorous resumption of economic activity.

"Whereas such a resumption depends upon the revival of effective demand for the goods and services which agriculture and industry generally are abundantly equipped to furnish;

"The International Labour Conference, having its Sinxteenth Session adopted a resolution urging the convocation of conferences to seek the remedies for the world crisis;

"Draws the atention of the Monetary and Economic Conference to the urgency of measures covering the whole of the following points;—

(1) The restoration of stable monetary conditions, national and international;

(2) The establishment of the system of internationtal co-operation best calculated to prevent for the future such disastrous fluctuations of the price level as must inevitably produce wide-spread unemployment;

(3) The cessation of economic warfare between nations by the concerted elimination of restrictions of international exchanges and dangerous impediments to the flow of commerce, and of practices which have frequentiv given rise to them;

(4) The increase in the purchasing power of community and the maintenance of establishment of an adequate standard of living for the workers;

(5) The restoration to circulation of the capital now lying idle by all appropriate means and notably by the adoption of a public works policy, including the following lines of action:—

(a) to set on foot immediately large scale public works, giving an assured economic yield, particularly in those countries where funds are at present remaining unused; (b) to secure collaboration between creditor countries and countries lacking capital, many of whom are debtors, in order to undertake in these latter countries large works likely to augment the national income and thereby to increase their capacity to meet external debts; (c) to co-ordinate these measures on an international basis so as to avoid the possibility, which might arise if individual action were taken, of a disequilibrium in the balance of payments of the various countries, detrimental to international monetary stability".

BRITISH OPPOSITION.

It is significant that the resolution when put to vote in the open session at the 17th I. L. Conference was adopted unanimously. The speakers at the Conference, with the notable exception of Sir James Lithgow (Employers' Delegate, British Empire), heartily supported the resolution. Mr. Smith, a member of the first delegation appointed by the United States to participate as "observers" at the Conference, expressed general agreement with the principles enshrined in the resolution, and paid a marked tribute to the work of the I.L.O. in the sphere of social reconstruction in the following terms.—

"In the United States of America a very great many employers, employees and Government officials have for years followed with sympathetic interest the achievements of thought and action of the International Labour Office and the International Labour Conferences. The constant concern which these bodies have shown for the building up of more stable economic conditions throughout the world is bound to command the respect of the great industrial nation which I have the honour to represent."

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED.

Other speakers at the Conference representing the Governments employers and workers of important European and non-European countries, like France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, the Argentine Republic, China, India, etc., also supported the resolution.

Mr. Aftab Ali, Indian workers' delegate, insisted, on behalf of India's myriad of workers, that immediate action on the lines laid down in the resolution was necessary if the peace of the world was not to be imperilled.

It was this resiolution which was submitted to the World Economic Conference by Sir Atul Chatterjee, by virtue of his positin as the chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. In an impressive speech, Sir Atul pointed out that the figure of 30 million unemployed, mentioned in the Resolution, huge as it is, did not give an exact picture of the situation as there were several other millions, particularly in Asia, who, owing mainly to the fall in the prices of farm produce, were unable to secure the bare necessaries of life, and had ceased to consume manufacturned goods. The situation is depressing enough; but, if timely action is taken on the lines chalked out in the I.L.O. resolution there is every reason to hope that the economic fever will burn itself out—that is, if the recuperative process is not fataly weakened by political and economic complications.

PROHIBITION POLICY IN DANGER

Government Urges Corporation To Revoke Decision As Price For Supporting Terminal Tax Levy

The policy of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality in regard to prohibition has been severely criticised by the Government in a letter which will be shortly discussed by both these bodies.

The Secretary to the Government General Department, in his letter dated 8th June, 1933 to the Mayor of Bombay writes:

"I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to say that from the Resolutions of the Bombay Improvement Trust, and of the Improvements Committee No. 19, dated 14th July, 1926, it is observed that the Improvement Trust decided in 1930, that no liquor shop should be allowed to be located in future on any property belonging to the Board and that that no toddy or liquor should be allowed to be tapped or prepared on Improvement Trust lands, and in 1931 that monthly tenancies be terminated and temporary leases already granted be not renewed on expire for keeping toddy or liquor shops on Improvement Trust estates. It is understood that the premises vacated in accordance with these decisions were not required by the Trust for Improvement or any other purpose at present. I the majority of cases the shops were being used for the vend of liquor before they were acquired by the Trust. It appears that the Trust was in 1931 deriving about Rs. 16,080 per annum from the properties leased for toddy and liquor shops, and that as a result of the removal of such shops the Trust would not be able to realise more than about Rs. 8,362 per year. It is also possible that this decision may in the long run have an adverse effect on the price of land

BAN ON TAPPING.

Again the Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality, apparently in pursuit of a policy of prohibition, have refused to let their toddy trees for tapping. It is reported that these bodies between them own about 16,000 toddy producing trees, of which about 5,000 trees used to be farmed out an yearly. It is estimated that but for their present policy they would be deriving a revenue of about Rs. 75,000 per annum from this source at the minimum rate of Rs. 15 per tree.

Government find it difficult to reconcile this policy with the fact that the Bombay Municipality continues to levy Town Duty on imported spirits and to accept excise compensation at the rate of Rs. 1,43,750 per annum.

ASKED TO RECONSIDER.

Apart from the injury done to Government excise revenue the Trust and the Municipality are sacrificing yearly a revenue of about Rs. 83,000 at the time when the Corporation are in need of fresh sources of revenue to assist them in meeting their liabilities in connection with the Improvement Trust. In order to meet the temporary deficit in the Improvement Trust Budget, the Government of Bombay have undertaken to support to the Government of India the proposal made by the Corporation to levy a terminal tax on passengers. I am to point out that the failure of the Improvement Trust and the Municipality to realise revenue, which is available to them, will greatly embarass Government in supporting the proposal of the Corporation to the Government of India and will make their claim for additional sources of revenue untenable. Government therefore, consider it desirable that both the Improvement Trust and the Corporation should reconsider their present policy. I am, therefore to request you to be so good as to move the Improvement Trust Board and the Corporation to reconsider the position at an early date and to inform Government of the action taken in the matter."

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

UNWISE DISCIPLINE RETARDS CHILD-GROWTH

To Ensure Steady Progression, It Is Necessary To Safeguard Daily Experience Of The Child

Environmental conditions, the attitudes and unwise disciplinary measures of well-meaning, but uninformed adults, frequently make normal progression very difficult for the child, says a recent issue of Mental Health, monthly bulletin of the Mental Hygiene Institute. .....

The tiny infant lives entirely in his world of wishes and desires. The outer world exists for him only in terms of denial or gratification of them. Through the child's dependencies upon his mother and constant associations with her, he soon realizes her importance to his happiness and satisfaction, the article points out. Through this affection the infant's interest-energy is gradually turned outward, away from himself, to someone outside the self. He becomes willing to adapt himself, to modify some of his wishes so as to retain the mother's attention. This represents a higher, more complex level—one short step toward the goal of maturity.

In such ways the infant gradually comes to realize that one cannot always satisfy one's desires, that sometimes great satisfactions accrue when the instant satisfaction is deferred or foregone. .....

DEPENDENCE GROWS LESS.

Normally, says Mental Health, the little child gets satisfaction through his progress. He is curious and interested in the things and people about him. He is constantly active, and because he is plastic and impressionable, he is constantly in learning contact with his environment. If his experience are reasonably pleasurable he is eager for new experience, new contacts.

As he grows older, the child's dependence on adults grows steadily less as he gradually adds to his range of skills, of physical co-ordinations, of mental associations between cause and effect, and the ability consciously to direct his own activity in a purposeful manner. .....

He learns to get pleasure and satisfaction through the approval and affection of the family group, as well as through his own accomplishments. Later on outgoing interest and response gradually extend to his play group, then his school group later his community, his country. .....

Psychical progress, the article says, involves the experience of an ever-widening environment. It also involves the continuous and step-by-step adaptation to reality —to things as they are and not as we might wish them to be. Bit by bit, the child reaches ever-higher levels of accomplishment—through social adaptation and self-control.

Normal progression can be achieved—every higher level can be reached—only by living through and relinquishing the more infantile stage of development preceding it. .....

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

Harsh discipline, great discrepancies between adult standards and expectations and his own accomplishment, constant thwarting through lack of skills, too many obstacles—these are all very discouraging and disheartening to the young child. In the face of such situations he begins to feel inadequate, is conscious of repeated failure. Progression is blocked through the inability of the interest-energy to find an outlet or satisfactory release. There is resultant conflict.

There are no short cuts to maturity. Only through gradual, orderly increments of mental emotional, physical and social growth is the mature interest-energy expression and adaptation reached. To ensure steady progression, it is necessary to safeguard the daily experience of the child so that the satisfactions associated with them spur him onward. It is necessary that to learn to face and adjust to reality—to the inevitable regulations and deprivations of life as it is; yet reality must not be made unnecessarily unpleasant or impossibly difficult to the tender, striving self, to the sensitively expanding ego. For then it retreats from experience, from life itself. It regresses—and takes refuge in an infantile stage where complex and impossible demands are not made upon it

Idleness On Holidays

Tramping Holiday Gives Edge To Appetite

"A few hours given to vain contemplation are beneficial to us when on holiday," writes Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane in "New Health." "but this must not be verdone. It is not idleness we require, but a change and redirection of our energies."

If you are of the athletic or sporting breed, don't spend the time between your meals lying on the sands or listening to the band. Take to the broad highway, to the mountains and woods, and use your limbs as a means of locomotion..... A tramping holiday, either in this country or on the Continent, is undoubtedly, of the best from the points of view health and pleasure. It entails vigorous exercise in the fresh pure air and sunshine: it gives edge to the appetite and a desire for the simple fare of the earth: it promotes the spirit of good fellowship and comradeship: it provides an opportunity to make a closer acquaintance with the beauties and wonders of Nature.

Children demand the seaside—so the head of the family has no other choice, but, provided he does not make it an excuse to be completely lazy, he, too, can derive much benefit from such a holiday. Even the mother and housewife should endeavour to indulge in some active sport or exercise. Temporarily freed from domestic cares, she should swim, play tennis, do beach exercises and go for long tramps.

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RATIONALE OF NATURE-CURE

True Inwardness Of Disease

(By K. L. Sarma, Author of "Practical Nature—Cure," etc.)

To be one's own doctor, one needs to know, not alone what to do and what not to do, but also the why and wherefore of these things; for we are more or less thinking animals, and if we do not learn to think aright, we would inevitably think wrong, and act accordingly too. The vagaries of medical science can all be explained as the outcome of wrong thought.

What is disease, and why does it come? This we must know: and the answers must be so clearly understood, that we shall instinctively do the right thing always.

I say 'Disease,' not diseases: knowledge of particular diseases is not knowledge at all, but ignorance: it is based on the illusion of diversity, which conceals the Fact of Unity. There is an underlying Unity behind all the diversties that disguise the truth and mislead the unwary—the unenlightened, whether a trained physician or a mere layman—a Unity, which alone matters, while the diversities are mere Maya, consisting in names and forms. True Science consist in recognising this Unity; all else is pseudo-science—dangerous to follow; it curses him that treats, and him that gives the fee, whereas the true science, which sees the Unity, and leaves aside the names and forms, showers blessings on all alike, eliminating the doctor, and the need to 'diagnose.'

DIAGNOSING DISEASES.

The believer in diversity has to go through a very important ceremony, nama-karana, or conferring a name upon the disease. Then the particular remedy, whether drug or operation, has to be fitted to it. The Nature-curist is free from this necessity. It is computed that doctors fail to make a correct diagnosis in nearly fifty per cent. of the cases, the error being revealed for the first time only when the post-mortem examination is made. Consider what this means. A system that needs no diagnosis is surely a fool-proof one.

GERM—THEORY.

A specious claim may be advanced for medical science, on the strength of the germ-theory, that they too have a knowledge of Unity. The fact is, the theory itself is false, Germs are not the cause of disease, any more than leaves and flowers are the cause of the tree on which they grow.

The father of this theory was a French quack, named Pasteur. Before his time, Jenoner, the king of quacks, had lived and won his wonderful prize—a gift of thirty thousand pounds—for the promise, never to be fulfilled, of conferring lifelong immunity from small-pox by a single vaccination. Pasteur was ambitious to win similar success, by inventing methods of "immunizing" against other diseases. He stole some of the discoveries of a greater and better man who lived at the same time, Professor Beauchamp, a modest, conscientious and enlightened doctor, who had an abundance of what we call intellectual honesty—a very rare virtue nowadays; with the ideas thus purloined, Pasteur devised his notorious germ-theory which, in the ages to come, will be the chief shame of the medical profession.

Professor Beauchamp's name did not become famous, though he wrote books, because he was in no sense a benefactor of the medical profession; his teachings did not lend themselves to the exploitation of disease and fear of disease by those whose birthright it is to make a living by it. He taught that everywhere there are minute, particles of living matter, which he named microzyma; these are the primordial stuff, from which evolve all living bodies, from the germs upwards: this one substance becomes a germ, or a cell of an animal body, according to the food; from pure and wholesome food, the microsyma develop in one way—into the cells of animal-bodies, which are integrated and organised: if impure food is supplied, the same microsyma grow up into germs, which are incapable of corporate life, and therefore lead a nomadic life.

The point is that germs and body-cells are the same, yet not the same; germs need a sustenance of foul and decaying matter; cells need clean food. The moral is plain; fast, till you get rid of all rotten stuff, and then eat clean food, in sensible rations. But this moral could not be exploited for private profit; the advocacy of it would not help one to win a prize of £30,000, as Jenner did, with his vaccination-stunt.

Pasteur's germ-theory is well known and needs no explanation, but only refutation. Pasteur assumed, without sufficient facts to warrant it, that there is a specific germ for every disease, and that in each and every case of every particular disease, the specific germ comes first, and then the disease follows. Both assumptions are false. Germs are capable of changing from one species to another, according to the kind of food which they get. Nor are the germs always present before the disease in question begins: sometimes they remain absent throughout the course of the disease; in other cases, as in tuberculosis, they come into being at a very late stage, as effects of the disease-process.

The germ-theory means therefore that the cause of a thing can come into existence after its effect; but we are in the habit of thinking that the cause must always come before the effect. If the germ-theory be right, then we would be wrong in this; we must prepare our minds to expect to see children coming first, and their parents coming later, or not at all. These and other pertinent facts were well brought out by Dr. Beddow Bayly, in a series of lectures reported in a Naturopathic journal of England; some of these are given in "Pracitcal Nature-Cure."

TRUE CAUSE OF DISEASE.

What then is the cause of Disease? We say that the cause is the presence in the body of foul matter, called pathogen,' because it is the sure precursor of disease. This foul matter is not a germ, but it is germ-seed and germ-food at the same time; the microzyma, of which it is made up, will easily unite into germ-structures; but disease can arise and run its course without the specific germs being propagated at all, as has been admitted by some of the most trustworthy allopaths, such as Dr. Sir William Osler.

Whence comes this pathogen? The answer is very obvious. Where can it come from, except in and through food? The end-products of food—the food-residue and wastes—are normally of a nature and quantity to be easily and thoroughly expelled, in the form of stools, urine, sweat, and gases carried out by the outbreathed air. But the form, nature and quantity of these end-products will be injuriously affected, if there be hungerless eating, over-eating, obstruction of digestion by working—instead of resting—after a full meal, eating wrong food, and other forms of dietetic unrighteousness.

At the same time, the function of bodily self-purification—by the timely elimination of these wastes—may be more or less paralysed by waste of vital energy in various ways—chiefly by over-frequency in sexual indulgence. Thus wastes are retained and become pathogen.

DISEASE IN SEED-FORM.

To understand how this pathogen is retained and becomes the cause of disease, we need to know very little of the science called physiology. The big tomes on anatomy, and physiology, and the unintelligible jargon of the medicos can be wholly dispensed with. What we need to know is this: vital processes are mainly twofold, namely, assimilation and elimination. What they call digestion is only a small part of assimilation. Assimilation is the building up of food-substance into the bodily structure. What is not, or cannot be assimilated must be promptly eliminated. Food may be left unassimilated, either because too much is eaten, or because it is not of the kind the body needs, or for any other cause. If elimination is not up to the mark, then assimilation will soon follow suit. Then there will be less assimilation, and more waste for elimination; if this be retained, as it will be under the prevailing conditions, there will be still worse assimilation. That is to say, habitual wrong living sets up a vicious circle of bad digestion and bad elimination, the one result of which is the retention of pathogenic matter. This matter is also called encumbrance, because it encumbers the body and hampers the work of life.

This encumbrance is the seed of all disease; we call it Disease in Seed-Form, because in our view the man is diseased already, internally,—is predestined to disease by his own act—and this long long before disease actually appears, in a form that men can recognise as disease. Even among the allopathic doctors there must be some who know that predisposition to diseases does generally exist years—sometimes decades—before the diseases assume a patent form.

MECHANISM OF PATENT DISEASE.

Now we know what is patnogen. We have next to find out why and how this pathogen breeds diseases of various kinds. Knowing this we shall know how to reverse the process and prevent disease, and also how to regulate the course of the disease, so as to become the better for it, instead of worse.

Now, the would-be follower of Nature-Cure must be clear on one thing; he must realise that what we call Life is not a mere figure of speech, but a reality, a thing that has a profounder and more real existence than this perishable body and all its parts. In this respect he must break with "science," or whatever goes by that name in these days of infidelity.

Western medical science, especially its physiology, is infidel. In a book for medical students I find the following: "As we proceed with the study of physiology, we shall find that it is but the application of the laws of physics and chemistry to life. No doubt we shall come across several phenomena, which cannot at present be explained by any known laws of physics and chemistry. Such phenomena are attributed to what is called 'Vital Force,' 'Biotic Activity,' or 'Physiological Activity.' These terms merely indicate that in the present state of our knowledge we are unable to explain these phenomena scientifically. As knowledge increases it becomes more and more clear that the supposition of any special or vital force is unnecessary." Now this is blatant infidelity, whatever else it may be or not be.

There are just a few scientists—such as Sir Oliver Lodge—who are not infidels. But the average scientist is an infidel, because the average man is a fool. Science tends to infidelity, by propagating a faith of its own. This faith is that as knowledge increases the unavoidability of using words, like 'life' and 'vital force,' would cease to be. I should suggest that this faith is baseless just like the faith the criminal has, that because he has so far enjoyed impunity, therefore he shall enjoy it always. In fact the history of science is full of surprises; no one, except a saint or yogi, can predict what science will come to believe and teach some years hence. As Swami Vivekananda said, we should be cautious with scientists, just as we should be with priests, who else will enmesh us in the toils of their priest-craft.

Scientists as a rule are only priests of a new colour—and more dangerous than their predecessors; and science itself is only a superstition, now fashionable. Science also has its own mysteries and mummeries—the torturing of live animals, and sometimes even the reckless experimenting with unproved and false theories on helpless human beings. The scientist is often a callous, unfeeling, diabolical person, who believes that in the "sacred cause of science" a few thousands of lives would be well lost—who would calmly murder men, as willingly as animals, if he had some pet theory to work out, and could escape detection by a public that does not see eye to eye with him. But the wise man would rather suffer ignorance, than win knowledge that is tainted by murder or cruelty.

Life is not a figment of the imagination, or a trick of speech. It is real, and far more real than the body we inhabit, for it is we ourselves. Life and mind are two branches of one reality, and all these worlds are the effects of this twofold activity. Life is as real as mind, and mind is more real than the world we see. The only thing that is more real than

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA WANTS MEDICAL HOME RULE

Instead Of Having Many Ill-Equipped Schools, It Would Be Wiser To Have A Few Well-Run Institution

Dr. S. K. Ray, Secretary Indian Medical Association, Calcutta, writes:—

Thanks to the efforts of the members of the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Indian medical profession they were able to score a point in obtaining an assurance that reference would be made to the various Provincial Governments on the oudestion of the introduction of a uniform standard of education for the medical licentiates throughout British India, but the way Government are setting about the enquiry does not serve to instil any confidence. This is a point that needs to be brought to bes brought to public notice and also to the notice of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

If the assurance given by Government in the Assembly is to be redeemed not merely in letter but in spirit, it is necessary that when reference is made to the provinces the opinions sought should not be those of the various Surgeons-General but the opinion of the medical profession in the province as far as possible. The view-points of the two are entirely different. One is merely official and bureaucratic whereas the other is unofficial and popular. At the same time, some semblance of consulting the latter is made by circulating the Government of India questionnaire to the members of the Provincial State Medical Faculty. I say "semblance" because the questionnaire did not issue from the State Medical Faculty (in Bengal at least) till the 15th June when a considered reply was called for by the 19th, the letter from the Government of India was dated 18th May. Apart rom the fact that this gives the members little or no time in which to formulate and submit their opinion it does give a handle to the Surgeon-General to submit his own opinion without having consulted the members on the plea of want of time. This suggestion actually finds expression in the circular issued by the Secretary, State Medical Faculty.

A NOMINATED BODY.

Moreover, it is not understood why the reference should be made to the State Medical Faculty and not to the Council of Medical Registration, Bengal. The difference between these two bodies requires to be pointed out in order to show what importance attaches to the reference being made to the one and not to the other. The State Medical Faculty is merely an examining board whereas the Council of Medical Registration is a statutory body entrusted with the control of medical standards in the province and medical education. This letter, therefore, was the proper body to have been consulted. There is also this difference that the State Medical Faculty is composed of entirely nominated members having for their President ex-officio the Surgeon-General whose opinion may over-ride that of the majority, and it would seem that on this occasion the President is happy to be in this position. On the other hand, the Council of Medical Registration, although possessing on official majority, has still an elected element which may at times sway opinion in their direction. Undoubtedly these differences must have consciously or subconsciously directed the reference to the State Medical Faculty rather than to the Council of Medical Registration.

Incidentally, I may mention that the State Medical Faculties are subordinate to the Council of Medical Registration in respect of medical standards and bound to carry out the latter's recommendations otherwise it would be within the competence of the latter body to withdraw recognition from the diplomas granted by the State Medical Faculty and debar holders of these diplomas from registration thereby. Some of these Councils, Bengal certainly, have recommended the raising of the Licentiate standard and it would appear that unless the State Medical Faculties are prepared to carry out their recommendations a serious impasse is likely to arise. It may be assumed that the Council were not so foolish as to overlook the financial aspect and make recommendations that were unpractical. I refer to this point because it would appear that an attempt is being made to point out the impossibility of achieving a uniform standard for the Licentiate education because of the impracticability of achieving a higher standard owing to the impossibility of finding the necessary finance. Government's policy at present is extremely wasteful, instead of trying to develop a number of ill-equipped schools of low efficiency it would be far more economical and efficient to have a few well-equipped and well run institutions. In point of fact, the Indian Medical Association offered to formulate a scheme for Government whereby a much higher standard could be achieved with very little additional expense.

RAISING STANDARDS.

There is no doubt that the standard of Licentiate education requires to be raised whether to the M. B. level or something lower than the M. B. In Bengal the Council of Medical Registration suggested the lengthening of the course of the Licentiate to five years and a somewhat better entrance qualification. The present period of four year training and curriculum were introduced some 30 years ago during which time medical science has made such vast strides that it is imperative that the curriculum should be revised and brought up to date

In regard to the investigation of the various standards of Licentiate education in the different provinces it is evident that there must be a considerable degree of uniformity already existing. This is evident from the simple fact that the diplomas granted by the various State Medical Faculties are reciprocally recognised in the various provinces. There certainly are variations in standards but there must be a sufficient degree of uniformity among all these standards for practical purposes. To my mind therefore it is not the question of uniformity that offers any great difficulty from the point of view of the Indian Medical Council Bill but the necessity of having a uniform minimum standard throughout India. Standards may vary in degree from province to province. It may, for instance in Bengal to-day, be greatly in advance of some other provinces but however they may vary from province to province, so far as the Indian Medical Council will be concerned it will have to see that no province falls below the standard it prescribes. Indeed, this was exactly the proposal made in regard to the Graduates and the same thing should hold good for the Licentiates.

RETARDING DEVELOPMENT.

We are in strange case here. Medical matters are so much in the hands of the official element that when the Government of India makes a reference on such a matter to the Provincial Governments it falls within the office of an executive councillor in charge of reserved subjects (standard of medical qualification being a reserved subject) and not to a popular Minister in charge of the transferred subjects. This fact was only recently brought to notice in Bengal. It is a strange irony that when in higher councils the question of handing greater powers to Indians for the management of their own affairs is being discussed, in this much smaller sphere we should encounter such severe opposition and tactics calculated to retard our development in responsibility.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1933

WHY GO ON WITH IT ?

The Associated Chambers of Commerce, like their other friends, are anxious that the White Paper constitution should be forced on Indians, whether they want it or not, because they realise that with so many safeguards, there will be no real power left for the Ministers, who will be more or less puppets in the hands of the permanent officials. These merchants do not wish India to have any real political advance unless she is able to bear the necessary additional expenditure, but they neither want any increase in the income-tax, nor in the customs duties, the two things with which they are most concerned,—nor will they agree to reduction of the present enormous expenditure on the Army.

The only alternative left is to raise the money by further taxing the cultivators, and other similar means. Their idea for autonomy is rather quaint, for they not only want a Reserve Bank, a Statutory Railway Board, and many safeguards, but in addition they demand second chambers in all the provinces!

THE CHIEF ANXIETY

Their one anxiety is to safeguard their business interests because they well realise that, unless there is a contented India the British trade, whatever the Government may do, is bound to suffer, and they foolishly believe that Indians could be cheated of their birthright by giving them the White Paper! We must not forget at the same time that, both Mr. Churchill and his friend, Lord Lloyd, are running up and down Britain to further the great cause they have made their own, and are busy telling British merchants that the White Paper will ultimately mean *the surrender of everything the* British have acquired in India by reason of conquest.

Mr. Churchill stated that if they lost India, the harm to British trade would be incalculable. The "Morning Post" is equally anxious with Mr. Churchill to strengthen the interests of British investors in India, and fears that Indians "will be handed the entire responsibility for the debt incurred on her behalf." It will be seen from all this mendacious tub-thumping that the anxiety is not about the masses, but the hard-earned wages of the masses, and how to continue their present exploitation for ever? The memorandum submitted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce is of a piece with those demands, though they want India to have the White Paper with suitable modifications.

SAFEGUARDS PERMANENT

Sir E. Benthall did not believe that the safeguards were "transitional" as some good and simple Indians have believed. We may take it that the British investors will never agree to give up their hold on Indian finances, come what may. These merchants took care to impress upon the Joint Parliamentary Committee the urgent necesity of keeping the strength of the Army as it is, because they know full well that it is the Army they must ultimately fall back upon. On the whole, there is nothing much to choose between the attitude of these merchants and Mr. Churchill and his many friends, for the only criterion by which any reforms could be judged is this: Whether the new constitution will better the lot of the masses, give them more education, relief from taxation, sanitation, medical aid, in other words, relieve them from their unutterable misery.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION

The White Paper makes no mention about the masses, and everything is for the Services, the British merchants, British investors, Lancashire, Railway Board, Reserve Bank, so on. As it is, Sir Malcolm Hailey has told us that at least eight to ten crores of rupees will be required to put the *reforms* through, and there will be further enormous expenditure in every department. Does anyone in India think the White Paper constitution is worth having at this price? Sir E. Benthall kindly suggested that the White Paper scheme should be placed on the statute book as soon as possible, but should not operate until finance was found. That is the only suggestion, savouring of sanity that he have heard from those quarters. But why bother to put it on the statute book.

Swadeshi Sugar

It is much to be hoped that the Sugar Conference that was opened at Simla yesterday will not end with mere paper resolutions but will lead to a sound policy of protection for an industry that has great possibilities. Not to go very far back, when India produced all the sugar she needed, even now she produces about 10 per cent. of the total world output of sugar, while she consumes 15 per cent. It has also been estimated that we have under sugar cultivation five times as much land as Java, but unfortunately owing to crude methods of production our output of refined sugar per acre is only one-fifth of that of Java.

If Government had given full effect to the recommendations of their own Sugar Inquiry Committee of 1920, it should have been possible for India by now to be entirely self-sufficient with regard to her sugar requirements. But they failed to do so and it was only in 1931 that they raised the duty on imported sugar high enough to afford some protection to the industry. As was to be expected, Indian businessmen have quickly seized the opportunity to develop the industry. It is up to the present conference to devise steps to coordinate the producers' activities to improve their methods of production and otherwise to develop the industry to its fullest possibilities.

It is necessary to state in this connection that special attention needs to be paid to the manufacture of "gur" or molasses which, it is said, has recently much diminished. The interests of sugar-cane growers also deserve special attention. Unless these cultivators are enabled by all possible means to improve the quality of the cane, the future for Indian sugar must necessarily remain very limited. The agenda of the Simla conference includes the question whether in the interests of sugar-cane cultivation, as well as of sugar manufacture, it is desirable to regulate the relations between sugar-cane growers and sugar manufacturers by fixing cane prices or other means. Manufacturers have always distrusted the policy of fixing price of raw material but it should be possible by other means like co-operative marketing to ensure a far price to the cultivator. The Simla Conference may be trusted to yield some good resolutions. But it remains to be seen whether Government would give due effect to them.

Intermediate Education

The Poona educational conference dispersed after two days' talk without recording any resolutions. The Education Minister, who presided over the conference concluded it with the stereotyped assurance that Government would give the fullest consideration to all the views expressed there. But everyone present must have been convinced from the speeches of the Governor and the Minister that Government had already made up their mind not to help the proposal of a Maharashtra University.

It would have been fairer and more businesslike for the President to have laid more stress on the really open and hard question how best to relieve the congestion in the Bombay University. But little attention was paid to the question, though the Governor had drawn attention to its importance in his opening speech.

His Excellency pointed out that during the last eight years the number of students admitted to the various University examinations had increased by over 50 per cent. the number of matriculation candidates increasing from 7,462 to 15,477. The only effective method of dealing with this problem of ever-increasing numbers is either to start more Universities or to interpose between secondary education and the University an intermediate stage and place it under the control of a special Board.

As it is not feasible to start more Universities at present, the establishment of an Intermediate Board merits serious consideration. Such a body may control higher secondary education, such as is given in the highest two standards in high schools, and the lower collegiate education that is given in the first two years in colleges, only those passing the present Intermediate examination being admitted to the University. If constituted on thoroughly representative lines, the Board can be in closer touch with the high schools preparing students for higher education than the University is at present. The idea of establishing Intermediate Boards, first recommended by the Sadleir Commission, needs better consideration than it has so far received.

Press Views

A National Front

At more than one juncture in the past, the Congress laid aside a more militant programme for the sake of obtaining a united national front. And national unity of a dynamic character is more urgently needed to-day than it has ever been. Under the pressure of the Diehards, the Government are resiling even from the stand taken by them on the White Paper which has itself been pronounced by every section of progressive opinion in India to be extremely unsatisfactory. Indian nationalists, whose attempts to stem the tide of reaction are meeting with scant success owing to the fact that Diehard propaganda is persistently discounting their importance and influence in this country, are not unnaturally losing heart. In these curcumstances the importance of making the British people and Government realise that India's future cannot be settled without India's consent and co-operation is obvious; that task can be successfully accomplished only if the most powerful political party in the country makes up its mind to intervene actively and forcefully once again in the struggle in which the country is engaged.—"Hindu".

No Use Drifting

The position, therefore, so far as an outsider can visualise it, is briefly this: there is not much chance of Civil Disobedience being revived with vigour in the immediate future, while the Council politics in the present situation or even under the condition of things likely to be created by the new reforms is not calculated to satisfy many of the ardent nationalists within the Congress fold. And yet it is extremely important in the future interests of the country that those who have hitherto become the most valiant champions of the rights and liberties of the nation must neither follow a policy of drift nor acquiesce in the situation in a spirit of defeatism.

The situation with which the Poona Conference will be called upon to deal is analagous to the situation which arose out of Mahatmaji's action after Chauri-Chaura. There is no doubt a vast field for constructive activities for Congressmen. But it will be a most grievous mistake to forget that a political programme is what is most urgently required by a nation if it wanted political liberty.—"A. B. Patrika."

Latest Reform Stunt

According to the "Pioneer's" London correspondent, even if the White Paper goes through the Joint Select Committee substantially unchanged, there will be an interval of not less than five or six years after the Constitution Bill is enacted before the Reforms are put through. Within this period, we are told, effect will not be given to provincial autonomy, since it has now been decided that Federation and provincial autonomy must be introduced simultaneously. That is to say, as Federation is impossible of introduction directly the Bill is enacted and Indian delegates will not have mere Provincial Autonomy with Federation to follow later, the only other alternative is to postpone either till six years later when both could be simultaneously introduced. The bait underlying the stunt is clear as noonday light. The Indian Moderates dying for some crumbs at the earliest possible date, be they howsoever unsavoury, are put on the horns of a dilemma. They must accept Provincial Autonomy to begin with or wait for the completed structure for as long as five to six years.—"Searchlight".

THE BRAHMIN AND THE MAHAR

Not Untouchable In The Hour Of Danger

By VINAYAK VITTHAL DALVI, ARAVALI.

Mahatma Gandhi and his co-workers, who are making strenuous efforts to remove the ban of untouchability from the large section of Hindu Society, have created a mighty spiritual force which will, sooner or later, make the whole world conscious of the veracity of the situation.

The success they have achieved so far speaks for the great success in the future The percentage of voluntary workers for the present cause is daily increasing and their sincerity and unflinching faith in the work they have undertaken are obviously seen. They are inspired with love for Harijans. That is what I can see and understand. Mahatma Gandhi's penance has glorified himself, his co-workers and the cause for which he is fighting along with his colleagues.

Let those who think it a mere stunt, think as they like, for the world has lost its faith in spiritual exercises, being in pursuit of sham material success—an illusion, a mirage. The mission of Mahatma's life is to awaken mankind to such long forgotten boons of heaven to the world.

WHAT RIGHT HAVE WE?

Readers will excuse me for making such a lengthy introduction to what I have to write. I am sorry I could not do otherwise. The incident I am writing about, has much to do with the present Harijan movement of which Mahatma Gandhi is the pioneer.

Harijans are uneducated and superstitious but innocent as well. Their minds are as simple as their bodies are without sufficient dress. We on the higher strata of society, think their touch, shadow and free activities dangerous to our health, mind and reputation. But, contrary to this, we fight for our political salvation, for regaining our freedom. What right have we to ask our foreign rulers to give back our Swaraj, if we deny the fundamental human rights to our own brethren in our own Nation? Unity without and disruption within is a mere chimera. How will the caste-Hindus answer for their unjustifiable action, when they are asked to do so, before the White Throne of Eternal Law and Justice?

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT

My uncle, who is a Doctor, practising in Shiroda—once the stronghold of Non-violent Satyagrahi and Salt-raiders—related to me a most interesting but at the same time a significant incident which he himself witnessed some months ago.

One day, after examining a patient in the village nearby, he was returning to his dispensary, where many other patients were anxiously waiting for him. The rainy season was just over and the Nulla that crossed his way to Shiroda was full of water, though not very deep. A cocoanut tree was thrown down, joining both the sides of the Nulla, forming a narrow bridge. With the doctor, an old Brahmin, the father of the patient whom the doctor had just examined, was walking, evidently to take back the medicine from the dispensary.

The Brahmin was a staunch Sanatanist and all the Mahars in his village were afraid of his wrath. They walked into the gutters when this old man passed on

(Continued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

NOT ENTITLED TO RELIEF.

As we expected the Government have now decided that the "plight of the Bhils. . . has been found on inquiry through official channels, to be less serious than certain champions of the Bhil community have tried to make out."

That we take it is the official attitude in the matter, and it is what we had expected. We are told that, "while minor schemes of assistance may be put into practice" the Bombay Government feel no necessity for "embarking upon any scheme of famine relief."

All this means that the starving Bhils will have to depend on the charity of the Dohad Municipality, the District Local Board and the various relief associations.

The Government attitude will not disappoint the public, because nothing better was expected. They are busy in the Secretariats safeguarding the salaries, allowances and other special privileges of the Services, and the interests of foreign financiers, and cannot see that the starving Bhils require anything more than a little "assistance."

IRRESPONSIBLE AALEGATION.

Mr. Aney has done well to repudiate promtply the allegation made by a Bombay Congress worker that he canvassed opinion in support of calling off Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Aney is well known to have kept an open mind on the whole question and to have studiously refrained from committing himself to any position, though he has necessarily been interviewed by many Congress leaders on the present situation.

It is an irresponsible allegation to say of such a leader, who is also the Acting President of the Congress, that he has been abusing his position by canvassing for this or that particular view.

As for the question who is to preside over the forthcoming conference, whether it is an A. I. C. C. meeting or an informal conference of Congress leaders, the Actng President is the proper person to presde.

It is significant that Mr. S. K. Pupala, in the statement we publish elsewhere repudiates the right of Mr. Abidali to speak on behalf of the A. I. C. C.

NAZI TRUCULENCE.

Hitler has not yet finished with the Jews. He has now taken the Jewish doctors in hand with a view to making it impossible for them to lead decent lives in Germany.

It is very difficult to understand this insane hatred against them, except on the ground that they are not "Aryans," whatever that may mean in these days and that they are international in their leanings rather than violently and even crudely nationalist, like the Nazis.

Jewish lawyers have already been eliminated, and a large number of them are either without employment or cannot practice in the law courts, and now doctors are to be subjected to the same treatment.

If these are the means by which a new Germany is going to be built, then we can even now prophesy its end. The growing truculence of the Nazis, has created enemies for them all over Europe, and sooner or later there is bound to be a clash and a crash.

CURTAIL INDIAN COTTON!

In view of the steps now being taken in the United States of America to curtail the acreage under cotton, it is essential that similar steps should be taken in India.

The necessity is the greater in view of the threatened Japanese boycott, and the low prices of Indian cotton, out of all proportion with the American produce.

There is a tendency on the part of Bombay millowners to go in for more American cotton, and they are not at all anxious to save the Indian cotton grower.

The condition of the Indian agriculturist is unenviable, since he has no friends in his own country. Both the millowners and the Government are ready to get the best out of him, but they are not anxious to do anything for him.

The Government seem to have no time or money to look after the growers of this very important crop but it is their duty to do so, and even a little propaganda may be very useful.

A SILLY BAN

There are still some people to whom the Gandhi cap is as a red rag to a bull.

It is reported that the residents of and visitors to Lansdowne, a hill station in U. P., are molested in public if they wear Gandhi caps or any caps looking like them. It is also reported that the drivers of buses between Kotdwara and Lansdowne insist upon passengers removing Gandhi caps as the condition precedent to their being conveyed.

These reports seem incredible but there must be some foundation for them as Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has felt it necessary to table some questons on the subject to be put in the Council.

We shall await more information on the subject. But if there are any definite orders against Gandhi caps, effective steps should be taken immediately to get them revoked.

We wish that it could be hoped also that the person responsible for this preposterous interference with individual freedom would be given the boot.

Readers' Views

STUDY OF HINDI

From R. Sankaran, Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha.

Some years ago after much discussion it was accepted that Hindi-Hindustani alone can become the common language of this country. Accordingly Hindi prachar was started in right earnest in South India where it was acutely needed. Thanks to the efforts of the workers the results are worthy of praise and imitation.

In South India there are four different vernaculars. Tamil spoken by 1.8 crores, Telugu spoken by 2.3 scores, Kanarese spoken by 1.3 crores and Malayalam spoken by 3/4 crore. The total comes to six crores. Similarly in North India also there are three provincials to whom Hindi is not the mother tongue and who also should try to learn it and use it in interprovincial matters namely Marathi 1.8 crores, Guzerathis 1.6 crores and Bengalis 4-1/2 crores.

The field where Hindi Prachar is required is the same in both north and south India, but work was commenced in the South at first, because, if those who can be opposed to this can be converted into lovers of Hindi, the remaining work becomes smooth sailing. So it does not mean that Hindi Prachar is necessary only for the south and that the north is perfect in this and does not require anything to be done.

Now I would request the Marathi and Guzerathi speaking people of the North to acquaint themselves with the tremendous progress so far achieved in the South.

The Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay has been formed only to complete the good work that was started in South India 14 years ago. I would request the leaders of Maharashtra and Gujarat to express their views on this subject and whenever they get an opportunity exhort the people to Hindi *study. To infuse enthusiasm and* earnestness amongst the people there is nothing like the messages from accredited leaders. So now it becomes the paramount duty of the leaders to express their views in the form of statements and give the right sort of lead to the people in this branch of nation Building activity."

LIKE A BIG ELECTION

From "A Shareholder."

We are on the eve of election of the members for 1933-34 on the Committee of Management of the G. I. P. Rly. Employees' Co-Operative Credit Society, one of the biggest Societies in India, and once again we hear the din of party drums. Leaflets are broadcasted, manifestos couched in with choicest expressions and jaw-breaking words are issued by the candidates. The feverish heat with which the election campaign is carried on reminds one of big Municipal or Council Elections in India.

It is about 20 years since the society was formed for the sole purpose of giving pecuniary aid to the Rly. employees when in need and saving them from the clutches of usurers. For the first 15 years or so the management of the society was in the hands of a band of highly paid shareholders, who were wont to look upon the society as their own private concern. Months and months would lapse before a shareholders, who were wont to look holder could either get a loan or a negative reply to his application.

With the advent of the new spirit there have come into existence two groups, the "official group" so-called for its alleged official backing and the "workers party." The election is contested on the party system, with some mud-slinging, vilification and what not, that form part of such system. This year to put an end to party feelings, and bickerings Mr. A. N. Pradhan, a prominent member of the Workers' party, took the incentive of forming a Coalition group. With this laudable object he invited prominent shareholders of different schools of thought for a meeting to explore a 'via media,' but the members of the "official" party were conspicuous by their absence at the meeting. Now, Sir, who are the real enemies of peace and tranquility? Who are the real mischief mongers?

In conclusion I beg to appeal through your valuable paper to all the shareholders not to be led away by high sounding words of self-advertisers. Compare them with men like Messrs. Mandpe, Jeffrey, Pandit, Sanaullah, Jacob and their colleagues of the Workers party for selflessness and disinterestedness and then only give your votes to whom you think best.

HYDERABAD GRIEVANCES

From A Hyderabadi.

With reference to the articles on "Hyderabad affairs" appearing in your valuable paper under the signature of "Scrutator," I would like to request you to advise your contributor to write a few articles on the "evils of re-employment of retired "hands" which practice is too common in this State.

Somehow or other our officers are labouring under a mistaken notion that young men from colleges and schools are no good and that old hags only are capable and efficient. Thus the evil of re-employment of such retired men or of granting extension to existing men after the completion of their 55th year has become current and has fast spread like a contagion in almost all departments and offices in these days of unemployment when hundreds of educated young men are wandering in the streets for loaves of bread.

The unemployment problem can be easily solved to a great extent by entertaining nearly 50 per cent. of such young men in various departments by disbanding all old and retired persons who are so reluctant to vacate their posts that they would rather sacrifice their health and pine than give room for the younger generation. Such a practice, I think, is very rare any where else. The British-Indian example should be strictly followed even here.

Another evil to be fought is the system of granting various kinds of allowances in addition to fat salaries under false pretexts of over work etc.: to men who are pets of their officers.

As our local papers do not possess the stamina to tackle these problems boldly you will be doing a service to the State and its government and also to the public at large if the attention of our government is drawn to these evils through the *hospitality of your columns.*

PHYSICAL TRAINING

From Cachindra Lal Chowdhry, B.A., B.L.

Bombay has forestalled all other provinces in taking up the initiative of revitalising the weak and emaciated health of our young folk by introducing compulsory physical training in all Corporation Schools. The prosperity and national solidarity depends to a large extent on the sound health of the people. But physical development and school hygiene have in the past been grossly neglected.

"I have seen a large class of coloured children", said Sir Ronald Ross, "almost all of whom were suffering at the time, from fever or enlargement of the spleen, being taught the dates of the accession of the Plantagenet Kings."

The consequence follows the woeful phenomenon that we see around us of men who can clear the obscurities of Browning, and grapple with the mysticism of Shelley; but dare not split a piece of wood or bear the fatigue of walking a mile. These reveal the utter neglect by the institutions as well as by the Government of one of the primary duties of the citizen—the practice of physical training, so much adored in most of the European countries viz Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Italy, Scandinavia and Newzealand.

There is not even a village in Germany that does not possess a state gymnasium and 5,000,000 men, women and children constitute the registered list of physical culturists Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and in a lesser degree Austria and Italy provide such instances of socialisation of health. Italy instituted a Royal Interministerial Commission which has become famous to-day as the Grizioli Commission.

In the Scandinavian countries, Ling and his successors nationalised gymnasties. Under state patronage, they have spread the cause of health into every stratum of society. Generally the seed of health is sown in those countries, in the child as soon as he is of school-going age. We also know of the epoch-making endeavour of Madame Thulin who takes under her maternal care infants, trying to expel the possibility of an attack of disease by increasing the vitality of her tiny wards. New-Zealand entrusts her would-be mother to the diligent care of the State and thus reduces infant mortality to the incredible minimum.

Topics On The Tapis

By B. G. Horniman

Neither Humiliation Nor Surrender In The Abandonment Of Civil Disobedience

(From Our Evening Edition)

END OF C. D. M.

I have not hitherto taken any notice of numerous letters I have received from various correspondents regarding the line I have taken on the question of the abandonment of Civil Disobedience.

This was because I felt that the matter being well in train, and having been taken in hand by those responsible for the policy of the Congress at the present time, it would be better to let things work out in their own way.

When one has started a ball rolling and it has acquired the right amount of impetus and is growing in dimensions at it rolls, it is better to let it roll with the comfortable conviction that it will accomplish the desired end.

LETTERS—RUDE AND POLITE.

Some of the letters I have received—I am referring only to those which took exception to my attitude—have been courteous and friendly. A few were not of that character and one was abusive and insulting.

I need hardly say that it was anonymous and went into the waste-paper basket, which is the usual receptacle of anonymous letters.

I do not take the view, however, that anonymous letters should always be treated with contempt. Sometimes they perform a useful mission and the writer's reasons for conceling his or her identity may be honest and justifiable.

FROM A LADY?

One of these letters which I received at the end of last month I have preserved, because it expresses a view taken by others, which I felt it would be desirable to controvert on a suitable occasion.

Though anonymous I have selected it from among others out of a feel ng of gallantry because it is obviously from a lady.

The author of it had written,

"You will be firm as a rock even after this letter, I know, and will not change the erroneous attitude you have taken, but may I request you at least in fairness to my 'sex' among whom you have innumerable friends and admirers, I being one of the latter, to tell them plainly without the least mental reservation, whether you stand for the people of this country or for Lord Willingdon's Government of repression, which has cowed down our countrymen and the humiliating surrender of the Congress to his arrogance."

The word "sex", however, has been crossed out—though not obliterated—and the words "my countrymen" substituted for it.

AN ILLOGICAL ASSUMPTION.

However that is not very important. But the sentiment of the passage I have quoted, which is the concluding paragraph of a rather long letter, and the assumption it makes, is.

I really cannot understand why, because I favour the abandonment of Civil Disobedience. I should be asked whether I stand for the people of this country or for a government of repression.

There seems no logic or reason in such an assumption. I am not the only Congressman who believes that Civil Disobedience should be abandoned.

Are we to assume that all those who are not in favour of the continuance of Civil Disobedience have ceased to stand for the people of this country and desire to stand for the Government of Lord Willingdon and repression?

UNFAIR TOO.

The assumption, even on an interrogative basis is not only absurd, but I must say it is unfair and insulting. And I do not understand how it could proceed from one who is good enough to say that she counts herself among my friends and admirers.

But there seems to be a good many people whose thinking capacity is unable to visualise anything but the continuation of Civil Disobedience on the one hand, and a humiliating surrender on the other.

WHERE IS THE HUMILIATION?

I cannot, myself, see that there is any humiliation in calling off a movement, which is obviously ineffective, has completely lost the momentum which is derived from popular support and enthusiasm and holds no prospect of achieving its object or even keeping itself alive.

As St. Paul once said it is no use "kicking against the pricks". We have to face the situation in all its nakedness and make the best of it.

We have to take practical measures and go in for programmes which constitute a practical proposition. In politics the moment you cease to be practical you begin to lose ground and failure becomes inevitable.

NOT PRACTICABLE.

Sentiment, we know, plays a big part in political battles but you cannot rely on sentiment alone. There must be some practicable programme that you can work out in such a way as to bring about the achievement of the ideal which the sentiments of the people represent.

Civil Disobedience has not only ceased to constitute a practical programme but it has not even the backing of popular sentiment.

EFFECT OF DELHI PACT.

I do not believe this is because the people are "cowed down." They may be in some places and to some extent. But the plain fact is that popular sentiment is not with the movement or behind it.

Personally, I believe that popular sentiment has never been in the present movement since it was re-started in January, 1932.

I do not desire to go into the reasons for this now. I do not believe in profitless criticism and recriminations about the past. What is done, is done.

But in justice to myself I may say that I very clearly stated when the Delhi Pact was signed what would be the result of any attempt to revive the movement. What I wrote then is on record and it has been amply justified.

THE PREVAILING OPINION.

I think nobody can doubt now that the prevailing opinion in the country is that Civil Disobedience should cease and the Congress be set free for activities which insistently await its attention.

When I first advocated the abandonment of the movement. I was told that mine was as a voice crying in the wilderness. I knew that it was not so, and the response to the lead given by myself and the "Chronicle" has been overwhelmingly justified.

I do not think there is a single nationalist paper in the country, which has not recognised the inevitable,—even our friend in Dalal Street who so quickly dropped the ill-advised campaign against the Congress Command, on which he launched when the second period of suspension was announced.

CONGRESS WILL BE STRONGER

I feel the utmost sympathy for those whose sentiments are wounded by the proposal to abandon the movement. But I assure them there is no humiliation for the Congress and no surrender to repression or arrogance.

The Congress will be the stronger for the decision when it is finally taken, and, if the enemies of Indian nationalism think that the abandonment of Civil Disobedience means the abandonment or, in any sense, the weakening of India's struggle for freedom they will very soon be disillusioned.

The battle, I hope will be continued on other fronts, with new strategy and tactics as energetically as before by the Congress with the support of the whole country behind it, if those who control the policy act wisely.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

On the other hand, if, by evil chance, the Conference that is to assemble at Poona to-morrow takes a different decision, there will continue to be inertia and stagnation in the political activities of the country, and the movement will die a humiliating death, instead of being frankly abandoned with dignity by the initiative of the Congress itself.

As for myself, I hope it is not necessary to say that the suggestion of "one of my innumerable friends and admirers" that I have ceased to stand for the people of India and become an ally of repression and official arrogance is absurd and preposterous.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

DOLLAR BACK TO PARITY

Indian Sterling Securities Rule Easy

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay. Monday. 11 p.m.

The London stock exchange ruled quiet, but steady on Monday. 3 1/2 per cent. Indian sterling loan declined by 5s. to £77 3/4.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points, but ruled easy throughout the day on account of firmness of sterling and closed at a decline of 14 points.

N. Y. COTTON.

Owing to further decline in dollar-sterling cross-rate the New York cotton market opened at a rise of 20 points. There was some selling with depressed prices to a rise of 14 points. At the time of Liverpool close, prices were quoted 18 points and later on the rise was carried to 24 points.

BOMBAY MARKET.

In the local market, business in Broach April-May delivery was done at Rs. 226/8/0.

Dollar further declined to-day to near about old parity at 4.84. Later on if improved to 4.80. Franc was quoted 85.03.

LONDON SILVER.

London silver market ruled quiet.

America sold, while Indian operators and speculators bought. The market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17 7/8
Difference	—3/16
Forward Silver	18
Difference	—3/16

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	55	14	0
Ashad delivery	55	14	0
Shravan delivery	56	3	0
Ashad Gold	30	14	0
Shravan Gold	30	14	6
Sovereign	19	13	6

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 10.

Previous Closing	4.74
To-day's Opening	4.75
To-day's Closing	4.79 1/4

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 10.

Previous Closing	4.70 1/4
To-day's Closing	4.79 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 10.

Previous Closing	10.40
To-day's Opening	10.60
Difference	+.20
To-day's Closing	10.89
Difference	+.49

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Bombay. July 10.

July-August	Rs. 231

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 10.

Previous Closing	5.89
To-day's Opening	5.91
Difference	+.2
To-day's Closing	5.75
Difference	—.14

FRANC RATE.

Paris, July 10.

Previous Closing	84 15/16
To-day's Opening	84 24/32
To-day's Closing	84 7/8

FIRE IN GOVERNOR'S GUARD'S TENTS

BANGALORE, July 10.

Fire broke out on the Residency Grounds yesterday afternoon, soon after the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Madras for Ooty. Two tents used by Special Guards during His Excellency's visit caught fire. One was completely gutted, and the the Fire Brigade arrived. The second ppartly damaged before police are investigating.—A. P.

Clovis Cyr, of Bangor, Maine, has a persuasive way with him. He was imprisoned for passing fraudulent cheques. Before he left he persuaded the gaoler to cash a cheque for him. The cheque was returned marked "No account."

Hunger Suicides Among Bhils

Exaggerated Reports, Says D. Of I.

But Dohad Municipal Chairman Ready To Prove Cases

From G. P. Parikh, President, Dohad Municipality.

Sjt. Thakkar denies the report of suicide being committed by one Bhill with his two younger sons on the ground of starvation in Sejawala, some 15 miles away from Dohad. He admits the fact of suicide, but denies the fact of suicide being committed for the reason of starvation and further states that it has been committed due to some family quarrels. The man who committed suicide had no wife, he and his two sons being the only members of his family. Then just think for a while that, how is it possible that a man having neither a wife nor any other person in his family, had family quarrels? I am ready to prove the fact of suicide having been committed by the man only for the reason of starvation. That was the report which was known to the public of Dohad up till now.

I received a letter of 15-6-33 from the President, Jiv Daya Mahasabha, requiring the full details of the conditions of the Bhils here. I wrote him next day by this Office letter No. 123 of 16-6-33 wherein I stated that "one instance which I would like to tell you is that one Bhil of Sejawada with his two sons, tied to his legs, dropped himself in the well." There are besides many such pathetic instances which I did not dare mention here. Such is the terrible condition of the villages." This statement can be supported by an article published on page 2 of "Nav Bharat" dated 23-6-33 on behalf of Bhil Seva Mandal, whose president is Sjt. Thakkar, wherein it is stated: "It has been found that Bhils have attempted to commit suicide due to starvation."

On 17-6-99 on page 1 of "Bombay Samachar," Sjt. Thakkar writes that hunger has turned the strong bodies of the young Bhils to mere skeletons and Bhil women maintain themselves and their children at the cost of their chastity. Briefly, almost all the contents of my above letter have been supported by the article of the Bhil Seva Mandal, except the fact of suicide having been committed by a Bhil due to hunger in Sejawada. It is the fact however, that the said Bhil committed suicide due to hunger, and I am ready to prove that.

It was the Dohad Municipality which first, brought to the notice of the public here and abroad the pitiable condition of the Bhils of surrounding villages. No one came forward to say anything nor to discuss anything in the matter before 13th June on which day my appeal to the general public was published in the Bombay papers.

I also came to know the real pitiable conditions of the Bhils on 4th, or 5th, i.e. four or five days after the opening of the scarcity work by the Dohad Municipality where many a Bhil came on work. I may say frankly that no one has any idea of the pitiable condition of Bhils and if anybody was aware, I am quite sure that he would have given it to the press.

I thought that without the help from the general public, these Bhils could not be saved and therefore I published the appeal to the general public.

I appeal to the public to read the above two articles. If Sjt. Thakkar was aware of the situation and the conditions of the Bhils in the Summer, was there any objection to giving it to the press? Lastly, if the articles on pages 7-2 and 2 of 18-21 and 23 of June 1933, respectively are read together, any man will be convinced that the facts mentioned in my letter to the President, Jiv Daya Mandal, are quite true.

I have never intended cor do I intend to become an obstacle to the work conducted by the Bhil Seva Mandal, on the contrary I appreciate their work. It is my intention that anyhow the poor Bhils may be helped and in doing that I did not desire to lower any body. This is the time when one should do anything within his power to help the poor and not to look into the black side of the others.

Is it not unfair to lower the Dohad Municipality or its President who, after realising the pitiable condition of the Bhils gave it to the press in order to protect them from starvation and was the first body to bring to the notice of the public, the condition of the Bhils. And further more is it not unfair that such step is taken by Sjt. Thakkar.

GRAVITY OF SITUATION

Apathy Of Government May Produce Disastrous Results

Mr. Jayantilal N. Manker, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, sends us the following statement:—

On behalf of the Distressed Bhil Relief Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I visited the prominent centres in femished area of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas in Panch Mahals on Sunday, the 9th July, 1933, and was shocked to find how starvation increases by leaps and bounds.

The Distress Relief Committee, with all its efforts to supply doles to the starving, is hardly able to supply half a seer of Juvari to the starving as their number this week has enormously increased. Last took about 6,000 men were given doles by the Committee through Bhil Seva Mandal. This time their number has given to about 15,000.

On personal enquiries among the famished people collected at various centres visited by me, I found that they have no resources to maintain themselves even for a day other than the relief centres and municipal relief works. At Garbada more than 1,000 people of Alirajpur received doles from the Committee. Similarly in other bordering states namely Devgad Baria, Sant Rampur, Sanjoli, Kusalgadh, Banswara, the condition of rultivators is precarious.

REPORTS OF RIOTS.

Reliable information has also been received that starvation has driven mobs from Native State areas to plunder and definite enquiries made by me at Dohad last night corroborated the reports.

A police party has been stationed near Jhalod round which the mischief mongers have stationed.

Luckily the Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod most of whom receive a handful of corn from the Committee are quite peaceful and I exhorted thousands of them collected at Dole centres to remain peaceful.

In spite of all these bare facts Government still continues to be apathetic and rely only on official report. If this attitude of Government continues for some more time, the situation will grow disastrous and beyond control.

BHILS IN DISTRESS

Govt. Dub Paper Reports Exaggerated

The Director of Information states:—

There have recently appeared in the press several reports about an alleged severe famine in the Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District. One newspaper has even stated that distress is so acute that "many of the Bhils have committed suicide rather than face starvation." These reports are greatly exaggerated. The facts as ascertained by Government after careful inquiry are as follows.

The general economic depression has left the Bhils for some time now in need of relief to tide over the period till the monsoon crops begin to mature. As soon as this became apparent, the Collector of the district arranged through the Public Works Department, the Local Boards and the Dohad Municipality to open metal breaking and tank works.

The Public Works Department opened metal breaking works on the provincial roads at Panchwada, Chhapri, Pat, Patiazol and Sampol, and have sanctioned additional funds for this purpose; and the District Local Board has also opened similar works on the Dohad-Jesawada and Jhalod-Khushalgadh roads. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has given to the District Local Board a special grant of Rs. 4,765 for these works. Tank works have been opened at 7 places, viz., 1. Patiazol, 2. Nelsur, 3. Himala, 4. Mirkhedi, 5. Kharwani, 6. Nansalai asd 7. Chhayan. In addition the Collector has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,200 from the District Famine Relief Fund for gratuitous relief and the Dohad Muunicipality has also sanctioned a like sum.

The Government will give their immediate consideration to any further need for relief. But sisce the beginning of the rains the number of workers has considerably decreased and most of the Bhils are now busy with sowing operations.

DR. L. SUNDARAM'S NEW JOB

Lecturer In Politics At Andhra University

BEZWADA. July 7.

It is understood that Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A., Ph.D. (London), has been appointed as the University Lecturer in Politics and Economics by the Andhra University.

Dr. Sundaram who is now on a tour to study the economic conditions of Indians in has accepted the appointment, has accepted the appointmentt. He will be reaching Bezwada on July 15th and will proceed to Vizagapatam the next day to join duty on July 17th.—A. P.

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BUREAU WOBBLING

Conclusive Decisions Not Reached On Main Issue

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 10.

Contrary to expectations the Bureau reached no conclusive decisions as regards the future of monetary matters before the World Economic Conference to-day, although a measure of agreement was reached on the economic side.

At the end of this morning's meeting, it was merely announced that reports had been approved of two Sub-Commissions of the Economic Commission, which unanimously favoured carrying on their work.

At the same time, two other sub-commissions differed on the desirability of proceeding, and the Bureau referred their reports to the Drafting Committee.

Regarding monetary questions, Mr. Cox at the meeting of the Monetary Commission in the afternoon declared that work could not proceed except on the basis of unanimity, and therefore, it was necessary to appoint a Drafting Committee for composing difficulties and promoting agreements.

This was carried unanimously and a Committee of Ten was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Cox.

PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT

LONDON. July 10.

Vicissitudes of the World Economic Conference were traced in the House of Commons in a statement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He said: No agreement had been reached with reference to future progress, but he hoped, it would be possible to bridge difficulties in the course of the next day or two.

Mr. Chamberlain urged that the violent depreciaation of the Dollar, which to a large extent was of an unnatural and artificial character should not lead them to hasty and ill-considered conclusions.

The British Delegation was still convinced that the chief world troubles would only be solved by international action and agreements.—Reuter.

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ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

Witness Relates How He Was Tutored To Give Evidence

REVELATIONS IN THEATRE BOMB CASE

Grave allegations against a police officer were made by a prosecution witness during his cross-examination at the hearing of the Empire Theatre Bomb Case which was resumed before Mr. M A F Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court on Monday.

The accused in the case are J B Bapat, (40). V. M. Bhatker, and V S Hardiker.

The charges against them are that they made and threw two bombs in the Empire Theatre causing injury to a European.

The witness had been treated as hostile, whilst giving evidence in his examination-in-chief on Saturday last.

At the outset, the Magistrate, seriously warned the witness not to deliberate too long in answering questions put to him.

The witness, Rajaram Ganesh Rajadhyaksha, was cross-examined at great length by the Police Prosecutor. There was a big crowd in the court to-day, probably expecting something sensational, as the witness was declared hostile.

He said that accused Hardiker was known to him for about three years and Bhatker for 3 or 4 months.

POLICE TURNED UP LATE.

Hardiker used to live with witness off and on at Udyam Mandir where he was given food for six days. He knew Hardiker before at Ratnagiri. His belongings were kept at Udyam Mandir.

On the morning of April 7 Hardiker came to tell witness that he was leaving the Udyam Mandir and asked for his kit. Only half an hour before he left, S. I. Parulekar had come to see witness at Udyama Mandir and had informed him that Hardiker was wanted in connection with a robbery, and that on his return, he should be informed.

He denied having warned Hardiker and advised him to go away. On the contrary, he said, he had kept him engaged in conversation, while his brother was sent to phone up Mr. Parulekar. The police, however, turned up after three-quarters of an hour, but Hardiker could not be detained longer than quarter of an hour. He, however, did not allow him to take the kit saying it had been attached by the police.

"KAKA NOT IN."

On the day witness had gone for his bath at Ganga Mahal and he noticed the door of Pagnis's room unlocked. Being curious to know as to how Pagnis could not have gone to his office at that time (noon) he inquired whether he was in. He also pushed the door slightly open, when he saw some one getting up and closing it. He could not say who closed the door as he did not see the face, his eyes being blurred having just come in from the sun. No other person was seen by him inside the room. The voice that had said "Kaka Pagnis is not in" came from somebody else inside the room but not from the person closing the door. He could not say who and how many were inside, though his impression at that time was that there were more than one person in the room.

PACKET OF POWDER.

He said it was not true that S I Parulekar showed him 5 or 6 different kinds of powder before this case was put up. He had been however shown a packet (which he identified in court) of light saffron coloured powder in the court office room by him on Saturday. He had then asked witness if he had seen that powder to which he replied in the negative.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

At this stage, witness told the court that he wanted to say something, concerning the saffron powder packet.

The Magistrate conceding his request, witness said that when he had gone to the Mahim Police Station, S. I. Parulekar had told him that though he had committed an offence by helping Hardiker's escape from police custody, he would not take action against him, and as he was a Head Master of the Udyama Mandir, he put him one condition, namely that witness should depose to having seen Bapat holding an electric bulb in his left hand and putting a power, similar to that shown to him, into the bulb. He was also requested to say that he had seen Pagnis's room not locked. All these witnesses refused to depose in the court. In this connection, Mr. Parulekar had seen witness three times.

OUT WITH TRUTH.

Questioned by the court witness replied that he did not tell the incident to the court before stepping into the witness-box, because he wanted to guard the prestige of the S I Parulekar. He could not assign any reason why he was not keeping up his prestige now. All that he wanted to say was that he now strongly felt that he must now come out with the truth irrespective of the S. I's prestige.

Continuing after lunch, witness stated that he did not know Mr. Parulekar came to know that witness happened to pass by Pagnis's room 2 or 3 days prior to the Hindu New Year's Day. Mr Parulekar had suggested to him to implicate Bapat, Bhatker and another person to which he refused. Mr. Parulekar took down his answers when he made his statement in may last, but had not read it over to him.

Replying to Mr. Velkar witness said that he could not say if the S. I. had taken down his statement correctly, though he could not say if he would refused to show it to him had he asked for it. Before his statement was recorder Mr. Parulekar had given him the history of the case specifying points on which witness's evidence would be required.

CHEWING GLASSES

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari, the counsel for the defence witness stated that he came to know Hardiker at the High School at Ratnagiri. While witness was performing magic tricks there Hardiker used to assist him. One of the tricks Hardiker could do was chewing the glass of broken tumblers or bottles. Witness did not see him chewing electric bulb glass there. He knew also that Hardikar was holding similar performences in Bombay. He had given one at Dadar by himself, and three others with Prof. Dathe. At the performance given at Damodar Thakersey Hall in which Hardiker assisted witness. There also Hardiker chewed glass. Witness had not seen Hardiker chewing electric bulb glass on these occasions. The glass pieces brought there might have contained those of electric bulbs.

Mr. Parulekar had a talk with witness on the 1st, 4th and 6th July regarding the evidence he had to give.

Answering the court witness said that he never informed Pagnis about the two or three persons he had seen in his room. When he met Pagis 5 or 6 days after this incident, he did not tell him of it because he did not attach any importance to the matter.

As the witness retired Fazil Hussein reappeared in the witness box with an account book and a blank cash-memo book.

These he had brought at the request of Mr. Gadkari.

The court then rose for the day.

WORLD'S RECORD SLEEPERS

Snails commonly sleep through half the year, and sometimes oversleep. At the London Natural History Museum they tell a story of a snail which woke up after being gummed to a card in a case for over two years.

An old name for the dormouse is "seven-sleeper," for it will put itself to bed in a nest in November and not stir till May.

A night-feeding stick-insect falls into a catalepsy when day breaks, and remain perfectly rigid all day. It may be set in any position and still sleeps on.

The most famous sleeping bird is the nightjar of Australia, the pogarus, which sleeps so deeply that it can be taken in the hand. It will sleep on serenely under gun-fire, and while its companions are being shot.

HINDU TEMPLE DEFILED

Muslim Sympathy For Noakhali Cutrage

NOAKHALI, July 5.

Great public indignation has been caused here over the defilement of the local Devalaya, a temple situated in the heart of the town, on Monday night and the desecration of the three images. A buglary was also committed in the priests house, but the priest and his wife awoke being taken away.

Last evening a largely attended meeting of Hindus was held in the Devalaya Natmandir, under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Lal Roy Chowdhury. Reslutions were passed expressing horror and indignation at the action of the culprits and calling upon Hindus to fast from Sunrise to Sunset, and to offer congregational prayers as an expression of their agony. The meeting urged the district authorities to take immediate steps to detect the crime committed at a place so well protected and to adopt prompt and effective measures to prevent its recurrence.

MUSLIM SYMPATHY.

The president read a letter addressed to the president of the Devalaya Committee by Khan Bahadurs Mohammad Ghazi Chowdhury, a leading "Muktear" and Mr. Abdul Gofran, Public Prosecutor, condemning the desecration, dissociating the Mahomedan public from the crime and communicating their intention to hold a public meeting of Moslems for the purpose.—A. P.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA BANS 98 GERMAN PAPERS

The Czechoslovak Government has replied to Germany's repeated ban on Czechoslovak newspapers by banning 98 German newspapers. Among them are the "Berliner Tageblatt", the "Vossische Zeitung", and the "Frankfurter Zeitung". All Nazi periodicals are already totally banned from Czechoslovakia.

The German Legation in Prague has protested.

The cradle of Dean Swift, author of "Gulliver's Travels," has been placed in Brede Church, Sussex. The cradle was picked up at a sale of curios fifty years ago and has been presented by a friend of the Vicar.

THE BRAHMIN AND THE MAHAR

(Continued from Page 6).

the road in his sanatanic or better say, satanic dignity. The doctor began to walk over the bridge and came to the other side of the Nulla safely.

HE TURNED FOR HELP

The old Brahmin, to whom he wished to render a helping hand at the very beginning of the narrow bridge, shivered, faltered and hesitated. At last he got down into the Nulla and began to wade into the water to reach the other side of the road. Every step further led him deeper and deeper till the water reached his waist. The water was looking black, because of the shadow of the overhanging leaves of trees. The current was not strong but the old Brahmin thought so, for trepidation creates imaginary dangers. He thought he was getting drowned. He did not see the doctor coming his help but turned back with an expectant look to find a saviour, and saw Mahadeo, a Mahar of his own village.

A thousand and one times Mahadeo had been sujected to the wrathful sallies of the old Brahmin, who was, because of his staunch principles and ill-tempered nature calld Jamdagni.

THE MAHAR'S REPLY

"Mahadeo, Mahadeo, come, come, save me, I will never forget you and your family. I am lying." Again and again the old Branmin cried, till he got exhausted. Tears stood in his dilated eyes and the phalanges of his hand, directed towards Mahadeo, lay stretched as those of a corpse.

"I am dying—I am dy...i...ng." The ghost of untouchability, dark as it is painted by the orthodox, must have laughed and laughed heartily. Because one of its staunch enemies was meeting his death in great physical and mental agonies.

But Mahadeo, black as a stone, with only a piece of cloth around his loin and with a pair of sharp, brilliant eyes—eyes which looked burning because of the background of the jet-black skin, stood where he was, without betraying the least willingness to get down in the water to save the man. On the other hand, he cooly said:

"Joshibova, how can I ever touch you? I am a Mahar."

Mahadeo did not say this with an idea of revenge, but out of conviction. Because a poisonous thing like revenge is an impossibility in so innocent a heart. It is a fact and not a fictitious story. Let the readers picture before their mental eyes two fractions of the Hindu religion, indifferent to each other, one strong but wicked, awaiting its horrible death in the current of time and the other rendered weak, meek and impotent that cannot rise up to help it, because its mere willingness is tantamount to sacrilege.

MONSOON CURRENT STILL WEAK

Poona Report Makes No Reference To Its Approach

POONA, July 10.

The monsoon has been strong in Bihar, East and North Punjab and Kashmir and active in Mysore, Madras Deccan, Upper Burma and United Provinces, and is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab Kashmir, Konkan and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Tounggoo one and a half inches, Akyab, Minbu and Myitkyina three-quarters; Victoria Point, Rangoon Gwa, Kyaukpyu and Yamethin a half; Darbhanga four; Dinajpur three; Patna two; Cherrapunji and Darjeeling one and a half; Purnea one; Dibrugarh, Sambalpur and Ranchi three-quarters, Sibsagar, Silchar and Chandball a half; Dehra Dun two; Benares, Mussoorie, and Jubbulpore three-quarters; Gorakhpur, Mainpuri, Seoni and Raipur a half; Ambala three; Sialkot and Gulmarg two; Rawalpindi, and Dalhousie one and a half; Ludhiana and Dharampur a half; Srinagar and Leh a quarter; Mercara two; Mahableshwar one; Raichur, Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Cocanada a quarter.

Forecast: The monsoon will continue strong in East and North Punjab, and will be active in Kashmir, United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal, and rainfall will increase in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces, and extend in East Central India, Southwest Punjab and North West Frontier Province.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,830 miles away, and with its epicentre in the neighbourhood of Kurile Islands was recorded by the Bombay Geismographs at 18 hours 12 minutes, Indian Standard Time on Sunday, July 9.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

The following are the rainfall figures for June 10.—

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 10-7-33 Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.00"; J.J. Hospital 0.00"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 10.54"; Fort 16.26"; J.J. Hospital 14.60"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.82".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 24.84"; Fort 31.07"; J.J. Hospital 29.88".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 19.09"; Fort 21.34"; J.J. Hospital 20.04".

BAROMETER READING.

The Official Barometer reading for June 10th as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 8.50 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated anerold 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-7-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.+0.41 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.8. degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 (3.7 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (5.3 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 188 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall dring the month 0.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 13.39 inches.

Wheather Remarks.—Mainly over cast.

Earthquake report:+Two earth quake shocks, one of slight and the other of moderate intensity having their origin apparently in the neighbourhood of Kurile islands were recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 7h 11m. and 18h 12m. (I.S.T.) respectively on Sunday the 9th July.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Sir M. Visweswaraya Urges Radical Change

In an address to the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on the "Industrializing India" on July 10, Sir M. Visweswaraya said that the problem was one that vitally affected the welfare of the people and caused a connsiderable concern, and that the public were eager to discuss solutions in a constructive spirit.

No country which aspired to be reasonably self-sufficient could do without agriculture, remarked the speaker. Agriculture supplied indispensible primary requisites of human existence and food for the population, raw materials for industries and surplus products for exports. But no nation in modern times has grown rich through agriculture alone. Industrialism has come to be regarded more or less as synonimous with civilisation.

LESSONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain was the first country in the world which raised the status of the people by developing industries and manufactures. On the other hand India has been growing more and more overwhelmingly rural. While income from industries in Great Britain and Japan was their chief source of wealth, the same in India appeared too insignificant.

NEED FOR SURVEY.

A reliable survey should be made, continued Sir M. Visveswaraya of all the raw materials utilised, number of persons employed, wages paid, etc., and the results of the survey should be placed at the disposal of the public.

CRY OF SWADESHI.

Many of the articles in common use for the manufacture of which raw materials are being available in India, are obtained from abroad, showing that the country has been following policies which have made her dependent on foreign countries for her honest necessities. There has been improvement due to the impetus given by some Swadeshi enterprises.

In conclusion, the speaker observed that in drafting new Constitution on India, in London, due note of his remarks would be taken by the Statesmen and delegates.

THEATRE ON WHEELS

Touring London Company Helps Boys To Pass "Exams."

A travelling theatre to help schoolboys to pass their examinations has just left London to tour England, says the "Sunday Express."

The head of the company, Mr. Gerard Cooper, remembering his boyhood difficulties in becoming thoroughly acquainted with special plays for examinations, decided to help the schoolboy of today in this novel way.

The programme is drawn up from the examination syllabus of the two principal English colleges—the College of Preceptors and the University of London.

The plays to be presented are Shakespear'e "Twelfth Night," the first part of "Henry IV." and "Henry V."

The company consists of eleven actors and two stage hands. All they require at the schools is a flat space on which to erect their stage.

Some schools pay them, but their main income is from evening performances at the local town hall.

GIRL SHUT UP FOR LIFE

Helpless Widowed Mother Reveals Amazing Scandal Of British Lunacy Law

The Editor of "Sunday Express" (London) writes: in the issue of journal dated June 18:—

How many people realise that in this country it is possible for a person to be shut up for life without having committed any offence?

One day last week Doris Ashton walked into my office. She is a poor girl Her mother is a widow.

Until the law intervened, Doris was happy and helpful at home assisting her widowed mother.

Now the police are searching for Doris. There is a hue and cry for the girl, because seven weeks ago she escaped from the county mental detectives' home at Maidenhead.

IF SHE IS CAUGHT.

Her mother was fined £1 at Maidenhead last Monday for refusing to reveal her daubhter's address.

If Doris is found she will be sent back to the home, where her mother may see her for one hour a week—after paying travelling expenses which she cannot afford.

If she had been certified wrongly as a lunatic and sent to an asylum Doris would be in no fear now.

If she had escaped from an asylum and maintained her liberty for two weeks she could not be taken back without fresh examination and certification.

But because she has been certified merely as mentally defective she will be taken back to the home which to her is like a prison the moment she is caught by the authorities.

And what is her crime? No crime at all.

The astonishing part of her story is that although she has been classed as mentally defective she has been declared to be normal by three first-class specialists since she escaped.

As far as she knows, the only suggestion ever made against her is that when at school she was backward at books.

Doris came to my office with her mother. This is the story the mother told me:—

"Doris was a normal child, although not particularly bright.

"QUITE NORMAL."

"As she did not make a success at school she was sent to a school for backward children until she was sixteen.

"After that she was at home with me and did the work of the house most satisfactorily—washed, cooked, ironed, and shopped in a completely normal manner. She was a beautiful knitter.

"But she was plainly dull where books were concerned.

"During this time she took several domestic posts and worked satisfactorily for her mistresses.

"One day a welfare worker called. She save Doris. She came again and again. She made it her business to 'keep an eye' on Doris, plying her with questions and generally 'managing' the girl.

"I was continually pressed for the girl to be put in an institution.

"I refused steadily until two years ago, when I was told that if only I let her go to a home for a month Doris would have a seaside holiday which would set her up in health in a way that I could not afford. As Doris was not in good health I agreed.

"Doris was sent not to the seaside, but to a Willesden home for girls. At the end of the month I was summoned there. I was told that in my absence Doris had been certified.

"I could make no resistance. After that my daughter was simply taken out of my hands. She was sent to the home at Maidenhead in the company of 350 mentally deficient girls, many of whom were in a much more advanced state of mental deficiency.

"VERY UNHAPPY."

"She stayed there for two years. She was very unhappy. She attempted to run away to return to her family, and she says that as a punishment she was shut up for a week in one room, with bread and water only.

"Finally, in April, she got away. She carefully thought out her escape.

"She was intelligent enough to see that it would be unwise for her to return straight to her home. She went to another address, from which she wrote to me at once informing me of her escape and assuring me that she was safe.

"Since then she has been in hiding, but she has been seen by two first-class London doctors, who say that it is not necessary for her to be under restraint at all."

MEDICAL REPORTS.

Mrs. Ashton then laid on my desk the following medical reports:—

"44. Wimpole-street, London, W. 1.

I interviewed and medically examined Doris Evelyn Ashton, whose age was said to be twenty-three, more especially in regard to her mental state, in the presence of her mother and her friend at the above address, on Wednesday, May 17, 1933, when I found her a quiet, well-conducted girl, with no suggestion of being at all flightly or ill-behaved. She was tidy in her appearance, and presented nothing in facies or conduct in general to suggest that she is a case of mental deficiency as I understand the term.

Her mother informs me that Doris Evelyn Ashton was backward in her lessons at school, which resulted in her being sent to a special school, but apart from this, she was always perfectly normal in her conduct, and in her performance of all domestic and other duties, proving a great help to her mother, and that she is most anxious to have her girl at home as a help, seeing that she has lost her husband and has younger children to look after.

Taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, and having regard to the fact that I am clearly of opinion that backwardness in acquiring book-knowledge is no necessary criterion of a person being mentally affected, as was intended by the Act, I am in no doubt that Doris Evelyn Ashton does not come within this category, and that there is no legitimate reason why she should be so considered and kept in home or institution where mental defectives are detained."

(Signed) J. S. RISIEN RUSSELL, M.D., F.R.C.P.

May 19, 1933.

Park-crescent, Portland-place, W. 1.

I have to-day examined Doris E. Ashton and I found her quite normal and able to conduct herself quite ordinarily.

HECTOR MUNRO, M.B., C.M.

June 16, 1933.

I thought this such a dreadful state of matters that I decided to have a third examination. I arranged for one of the best brain specialists in London to see the girl last Friday night. She saw him in his consulting room in Wimpole-street. This is his report:—

I have to-day examined Doris Ashton. I find that she reads well and understands all ordinary language, and I am told that she is very capable in domestic housework. She is quiet and well behaved and clean in habits, and I am of opinion that she is fully capther's supervision she is capable of good work.

Her knowledge of money is poor, and I doubt whether she will ever be capable of maintaining herself without supervision, but certainly during her mother's lifetime I consider that she should be allowed to live at home.

I say that this case requires serious investigation by the authorities.

It is intolerable that a girl should be taken from a poor home on such evidence.

Such a thing would never happen in a wealthy home, nor even in a family of moderately comfortable circumstances where there would be enough money to resist such enroachments on a person's freedom.

GUILTLESS.

If the girl had committed some serious crime, and been certified insane, she would in time have expunged her offence and been freed on recovery. A lunatic who escaped could not be taken back without the process of the law.

This girl has committed no crime. She is guiltless. Yet the law says to all intents and purposes that she is to serve a life sentence, completely cut off from her family, although the medical evidence in her favour is, on the three reports I print above, disquieting'y strong.

The case raises a disturbing question: How many other people are confined in these official homes on equally disputable evidence just because they are too poor to fight for their liberty?

RATIONALE OF NATURE-CURE

(Continued from page 5.)

there is God, but for whom these infidels could not cherish and air their infidelity. But in most cases infidelity is only a passing phase, leading up to a firmer faith.

Life is the builder, food is his bricks and cement. He knows how to pick and choose, to accept and reject.

WILL TO HEALTH.

Dr. Lindlahr makes this profound observation, regarding medical practice: "The young man fresh from School enthusiastically cuts into everything, but his wiser elders shake their heads and say, 'Wait awhile; let us see what Nature will do.'" The older a doctor is,—if he be a man, and not a mere two-legged beast—for and it is thinking that makes men other than beasts—the less faith he has in his own skill and art, and the more in the benignity of Nature.

Life is Nature's instrument, in all the processes of growth, preservation and decay of living bodies. So life may be defined as the Will to Health, which works in and through our bodies, utilising the bounty of Nature from without, as from within. This Will to Health is not quite part of our conscious being; it is part and parcel of that boundless reality, which we call the subconscious mind, of which we read so much nowadays.

It is because of this Will to Health, that our diseases are cured, or rather cure themselves, leaving us at least not worse than before, if there be no one to meddle between man and Nature. And the allopathic is almost always an intermeddle. There are three kinds of intermeddlers; doctors, we have seen, meddle between man and Nature; lawyers between man and man; and priests between man and God.

Dear reader, kindly note this earnest challenge I throw out to the doctors of the allopathic school and all their followers: Show me a single case of any kind of acute disease, where the patient's constution is above the average, in which death resulted, except from feeding and dragging! Show me, I repeat, a case of a patient from acute disease, of good constitution, who died, while fasting, and following Nature's Great Law of Drugglessness!

There is inside the body a Power that makes for Positive Health, which can not be explained away, scientifically or otherwise. Because of this Power, diseases tend to cure themselves, even if left to Nature. How much more surely, if actively helped according to Nature-Cure?

But, Life is not alone the Healer of diseases. Life is also the cause, the active, originating cause, of disease. How can that be? This is explained in ample detail in the concluding chapter of the second volume of "Practical Nature-Cure." What follows is the substance of it.

Life detests the foul matter—pathogen—which encumbers the living body, having been accumulated through wrong living; life seeks to get rid of it, and bides its time, in order to clear it out, and restore the natural cleanliness of the blood, nerves, muscles, and other tissues. Life loves cleanliness, not vaccines, serums, drugs and other filth. Unelliminated pathogen is filth, and because life wants it away—does not calmly acquiesce in its presence inside—this filth is called foreign matter. Call it what you like,—toxin, foreign matter, filth, pathogen—it is the presence of this matter, that provokes life to those activities, which we call disease. Diseases are simply life-processes, like breathing, perspiring, urinating and defecating; but they are abnormal, extraordinary processes, necessitated by an abnormal condition, the encumbrance of the body with foreign matter.

WHAT IS AN ACUTE DISEASE.

An acute disease, such as fever, cold, cough, boils, small-pox or eruptions, is Nature's method of house-cleaning—expelling pathogenic matter through ordinary or extraordinary channels. Much of this pathogenic matter is already prepared for elimination, in the form of what are called leukocytes or white corpuscles, which are in the blood. An excess of white corpuscles is ill-health. After a cleansing process like those above named, there is less pathogenic substance than before, provided the natural processes are not in any way obstructed or suppressed; these processes are regularly hindered or suppressed by doctors, who believe in the "curative" properties of drugs like quinine, mercury, arsenic, iodine and so on. That such suppression is widely practised, and that the practice is anything but legitimate, is freely confessed by some of the more outspoken spokesmen of the profession, such as Sir William Osler, who has been already named. Under Nature-Cure these diseases are far from injurious to health; they actually serve as stepping stones to better health: but under medical treatment they rarely fail to worsen the health: sometimes they are followed by "after-effects," which are demonstrably the effect of the mischievous treatment followed, because they are conspicuous by their absence under Nature-Cure: in other cases the mischief remains latent, to bear fruit later on, as more serious acute disease, or even as chronic or destructive disease. Hence acute disease is friendly to life and health, and should be so treated.

CHRONIC DISEASE.

Chronc disease is the fruit of faithful adherence to allopathy, since it is due to the suppression of acute diseases by medicines.

Diseases are ranged into three stages of one continuous profession from good to bad health; acute disease is of the first stage: chronic disease belongs to the second stage and destructive disease to the third and last stage, beyond which there is nothing but death.

It is possible, by health-culture and Nature-Cure, for one who is in the second or chronic stage to revert to the first or acute stage: it is not possible under medical methods; on the contrary the tendency of these methods is to hurry the patient onwards to the third stage. Chronic and destructive disease is curable only by natural methods; they may in some cases by partially relieved or palliated by surgery; they cannot be cured by medicines, however potent; the more potent, the surer and worse are their evil effects. A great part of human disease is due, as freely admitted by Dr Osler and others, to the retained drug-poisons of allopathy; the remedy is thus almost always worse than the disease.

ALLOPATHS AND NATURE-CURE.

Nature-Cure and allopathy are as mutually opposed as day and night. Hence they can never be combined. Hence also the frequent failure of natural methods, when employed by allopathic doctors; for an allopath would always seek to heighten the effect by means of his diabolical remedies, namely drug. Drugs and Nature's medicines do not agree; they pull in opposite directions, and between them the patient may die. So, do not trust an allopath to employ Nature-Cure, unless he will solemnly undertake not to mix up the two systems. If you do not wish to have straight, unadulterated Nature-Cure, by all means take drugs, and take the consequences. Renounce the allopath, if you will come to Nature-Cure; and renounce him once for all.

A clear understanding of what has been taught here will help us to understand the truth regarding vaccination, inoculation and the like.

£50 HORSE THAT HAS WON £27,000

An Ascot Ovation For Brown Jack—and Donoghue

The most remarkable horse that the present or perhaps any other generation has ever seen, Sir Harold Wernher's Brown Jack, in Mail Week accomplished a feat without any parallel in the annals of Ascot when he won the Queen Alexandra Stakes, one of the two longest races in England, for the fifth year in succession.

Brown Jack's sterling performances have endeared him so much to the public and he has become such a favourite that the demonstration of enthusiasm when Steve Donoghue rode him back was as great as that given to the King's horse Limelight when he came in after winning the Hardwicke Stakes. Brown Jack and Steve Donoghue have formed such an inseparable partnership here for years that in a time to come their shades will escort Queen Anne when her troubled sprit wanders of nights over the heath on which she created Ascot.

Brown Jack is the sort of horse that men dream of but never own. He is nine years old now, an age at which all horses who have been kept to racing so long have hopelessly deteriorated, but he has an iron constitution and is as fresh and as good as ever. He has good looks far beyond the ordinary. He has intelligence, too, far above the level of his tribe. (In spite of what many people say to the contrary, the average race horse is fundamentally a stupid animal.) He has never been a single day sick or sorry since the late Mr. Aubrey Hastings bought him in Ireland and brought him to his training stable at Wroughton. He eats anythig, and everything, and at evening stables searches his lad's pocket for the hunk of cheese which is his daily privilege. If this is not ready for him he create a scene—the only occasion when his remarkably equable temparament is ever upset.

He has now won in stake money nearly £27,000, the largest sum that has ever been won in England by a golding. And Brown Jack was not bred in the purple like Hyperion, Foxhunter, and some of the other stars of the meeting. A farmer in County Meath, Mr. G. S. Webb, bred him, and when he was offered as a yearling at the Dublin horse show sales he was sold for 50 guineas. He beat the others to-day with his ears pricked, passed the boxes for the beaten horses as he returned to the paddock without a look in their direction, and went straight to the winner's enclosure. He knew!

—"Manchester Guardian."

FAITHFUL JEWS TO BE RECALLED

Nazis Modify Ban On Israelites

PRAGUE. (By Mail).

A list of "National Trustworthy Jews" is being compiled in official German quarters, according to the newspapers here.

The list, it is understood, comprises Jews who have always recognised themselves as part of the German nation, and, by outstanding achievements in science, art, finance or commerce, have rendered services to the German nation.

The compilation and re-examination of this list should take about six months. it is stated, and then it is intended to send invitations to all the Jews on the list, to return to Germany and resume their respective activities. —Reuter.

Mrs. Mildred Sheeley and Mrs. Josephine Sheeley, twin sisters of Oakland California have two minds with a single thought. They were married to twin brothers on the same day. Each had four children. They left their husbands on the same day, and together filed petitions for divorce.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

MADE IN INDIA BY INDIAN LABOUR LOHIS

Lohis No.	60	108"x50"	Rs. 12|-	Each.
" "	3	108"x54"	" 6|-	"
" "	28	106"x50"	" 5|2	"
" "	26	90"x45"	" 4|2	"
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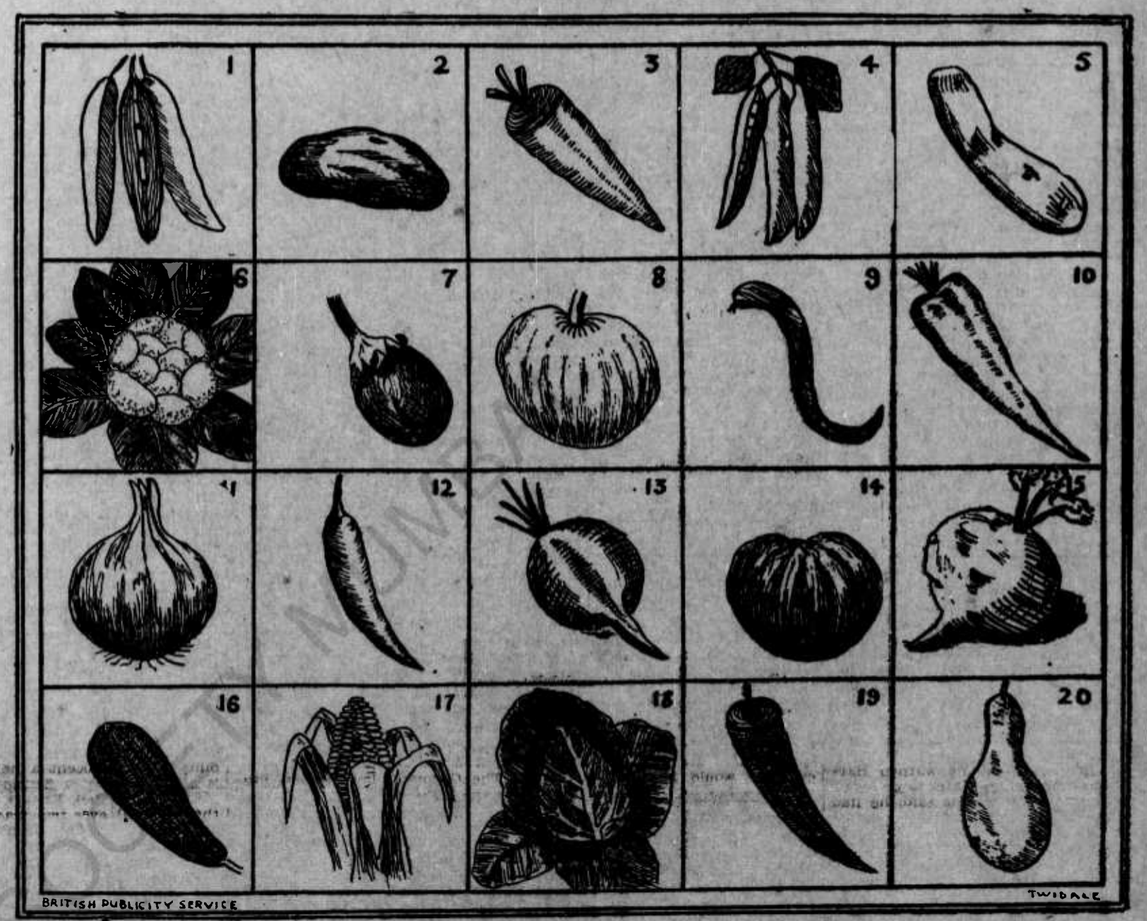
VEGETABLES COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE	2ND PRIZE	3RD PRIZE	
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,

POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August. 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1 BRINJAL	16 LADY'S FINGER
2 RADISH	17 SNAKE COIL
3 CABBAGE	18 KARELA
4 LEMON	19 PUMPKIN
5 WATER MELON	20 FRENCH BEAN
6 BEET ROOT	21 CUCUMBER
7 TOMATO	22 INDIAN CORN
8 ONION	23 BUTTER BEANS
9 TURNIP	24 POTATO
10 NOHL KOHL	25 CARROT
11 VEGETABLE Marrow	26 PEAS
12 RADISH BEANS	27 MELON
13 CHILLIES	28 SWEET POTATO
14 TORAI	29 SPINACH
15 CLUSTER BEANS	30 CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

TO FIGHT SCOURGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Plea For Asiatic Labour Conference Urged At International Conference

The following is the text of the spech delivered on 24th June last by Mr. Aftab Ali, Indian Workers' delegate to the 17th session of the International Labour Conference, in the course of the debate on the Report presented by Mr. H. B. Butler, the Director of the I.L.O. to the Conference:—

Some of you are probably aware that the unity which we have since 1929 been trying to re-establish in the Indian trade union movement, is now an accomplished fact. It was achieved only a few weeks before I left India for Geneva and I wish, at the outset, to associate our National Trade Union Federation with the expression of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Albert Thomas and with the grateful appreciation of his services that has again and again been heard in this assembly which knew him so well. It will always be a matter of regret to my friends and myself that, for some inexplicable season, despite his unctasing travels in pursuance of the cause which he had made his own, he did not visit India and had no occasion of acquainting himself, by direct contact, with the condition of Indian workers.

"I hope that the new Director, to whom I take this opportunity of offering the warm congratulations and sincere good wishes of my fellow-workers in India and myself, will repair this ommission. The mission of Mr. Weaver in India, to which which the Director has called attention in his Report, has been very useful in many ways, and I hope it is an earnest of the Director's official visit to India at an early date.

"The Director in his excellent Report, which is a very valuable and comprehensive study of the prevailing trade depression, has shown himself possessed of real insight into the important part which extra-European countries like India are destined to play in the new economic order that is being gradually built on the wreckage of the past. It is gratifying to note that he recognises that the distant countries which are being rapidly industrialised provide a fruitful field of activity for the International Labour Organisation, and to have his undertaking that "arrangements will be made to assure greater attention being paid to the special problems affecting oversea countries". "In going through the Report, however, I could not but feel that its talented author, with his keen sense of appreciation of the forces at work beyond the frontiers of Europe in the field of labour and industry, might have made some attempt to assess the effects of the crisis and the extent of unemployment in my country; he has, however, made no reference to it. If this aspect of the labour situation in the world has received scant attention in the Director's review, it is perhaps because he has looked in vain for statistical information in this connection. It is, nevertheless, imperative in my opinion that this Conference should have an adequate idea of the magnitude of the unemployment problem with which we are faced in India.

MILLIONS WORKLESS.

The numbers of the workless in India to-day are to be counted in millions, and Sir M. Visveswarayya, a former Prime Minister of Mysore and a man of recognished competence in these matters, puts the number at no less than forty millions. He further estimates that "the total number of persons suffering from insufficient food, clothing and shelter, even judged by the low Indian standards, cannot possibly be less than a hundred million". The situation has become so acute that recently there has been a suggestion, as the Director has pointed out, of instituting a scheme of some sort of national economic planning, and of making attempts to collect the necessary statistics.

Notwithstanding this however, there appears little likelihood, so far as one can foresee, of the Government of my country being able to economise on such heads as the administration of its prisons and the misdirected activities of its police, as revealed in the course of the Meerut trial, in order to put its revenues to better use. Moreover, from the various provincial reports on unemployment among the educated classes, and from the special attention that is being paid to this aspect of the problem in the provincial census reports which have appeared up to date, it is clear that the Government is concerned much more with middle-class unemployment than with the loss of their occupations by the vast majority of industrial and manual workers.

RUTHLESS RETRENCHMENT

"This Conference is aware that, although India has ratified the unemployment Convention of 1919, no steps have yet been taken by the Government to fulfil the very rudimentary conditions laid down in it. It cannot any longer be maintained that industrial unemployment in India, strictly so called, is negligible. Meanwhile, the policy of retrenchment is being ruthlessly pursued and the workers are being systematically deprived of every means of putting up resistence. When the workers of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway workshops went on strike some time ago, as a protest against the overriding by the chief executive of the railway company of the terms of an agreement he had come to with the trade union concerned as regards reduction of staff, the Government supported the railway executive in his action. In the Indian textile industry, the employers have started a war of attrition against the workers. The millowners are making a joint and systematic attempt to reduce wages in each mill individually, and the workers affected in each mill are prevented by police action from organising demonstration or from combining with the workers in other mills in a general strike.

"IRONY OF FATE."

"You heard yesterday, Mr President, from our Employers' Delegate a very interesting statement to the effect that in some cases the workers of my country co-operative with the employers by accepting smaller wages. I do not think it is at all necessary for me to make any comment on this point, as I am sure that this Conference will have no difficulty in understanding that irony of fate which brings forward workers' co-operation in this matter of reduction of wages. Quite recently, two well-known trade unionists who were trying to revive the Lilooah Railway Workers' Union were ordered to leave the area within six hours of the serving of the notice. That is how the workers' right of association and right to strike are being dealt with in India, where of late there have been unmistakable signs that the agents of law and order and the capitalists are acting in combination in order to deprive the workers of their legitimate means of protection.

SHORT SIGHTED POLICY.

In answer to these charges, I might be told that already much has been done by the Government to meet our demands. I have no desire to minimise the importance of the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, but I desire to point out that the Government's anxiety to placate only the vociferous middle classes and propertied classes may in the long run prove to be a very short sighted policy

GRIM ALTERNATIVE.

I must repeat here, not as a threat, but as a solemn warning, what my esteemed colleague, Mr. N. M Joshi said at the Twelfth session of the Conference, and remind you that the only alternative to speedy reform is revolution. This Conference should not delude itself that, because adequate offical unemployment statistics are unobtainable with regard to India the problem is less serious there than elsewhere. Nor should it be supposed that the chronic state of unemployment and partial employment of a very large section of the Indian masses has made it more pleasant for its victims to endure it.

I am sometimes inclined to believe that when at these meetings reference is made to the special problems affecting oversea countries, there is a tacit assumption that the needs and claims of non-European labour are somehow not so insistent or pressing as those of European workers, whereas the truth is that their less satisfactory condition calls for more immediate redress. This habit of thought needs to be completely eradicated if this Organisation is to continue to receive the report of those whom I represent.

WHITE PAPER.

In this connection, I may be permitted to refer to the White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reform issued recently by the British Government. According to these proposals, a great many subjects in which this Conference is vitally interested, as for instance, health insurance and old age pensions, come entirely within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. This will mean that uniform advance in social standards throughout the country will hereafter become an impossibility. "External affairs encluding international obligations come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government; but even here the Federal Legislature can deal with them only if "the previous concurrence of units as regards non-federal subjects" is forthcoming. This proviso may well have the effect of putting an end to further ratifications of International Labour Convention by India.

I therefore, consider it desirable that the Director should closely scrutinise this aspect of the Indian constitutional reforms. This is all the more necessary as, in spite of the demands put forward by organised labour for universal adult suffrage, the property qualification is still being insisted upon in the new Constitution. In the Federal Assembly, as in the Provincial Legislatures, the overwhelming preponderance of the capitalist classes and their agents and allies is assured.

In conclusion, I would like to testify to the utility of the association of my country with the International Labour Organisation and to the increasing usefulness of the branch office at Delhi, both in the matter of disseminating information about the activities of the head office and in the matter of assisting some of our unions in various ways. I wish at the same time to point out the importance of devoting attention to problems which have lately arisen and which have rendered the whole situation in the Far East unsatisfactory

INDIA AND JAPAN

I particularly refer here to the commercial relations between India and Japan and to the implications involved in the present tariff war between the two countries. Indian employers have asked for and obtained protection against Japanese competition in Indian markets; but the claim of our workers for similar protection in the very difficult times through which we are passing have remained unheeded. The low wages and low standard of living of Japanese workers have often been invoked latterly in support of the policy of retrenchment and reduction of wages which Indian employers have adopted, especially in the textile industry. The best way of dealing with this question impartially, it seems to me, is that it should be taken up by the I.L.O. This is a matter in which the Organisation can and should intervene in accordance with the spirit and letter of its Charter. This Conference has approved of a proposal, put forward by one of my predecessors, to hold a Consultative Asiatic Conference, and this Conference could usefully attempt to arrive at minimum standards of labour in Asiatic countries, and thereby remove what appears to be the germ of a great conflict among the rising industrial countries of the East.

STIR IN LISBON

LISBON, July 9.

The rumoured dissatisfaction with the Government owing to the dictatorial actions of the Prime Minister recently causing the Government circles considerable uneasiness. The escape of two prison officers, the former leaders of the revolutionary movement, heightened apprehensions, but the official declaration that measures would be taken to dissipate "revolutionary atmosphere" has now had the desired effect.—Reuter.

Dr. Edward Free, the famous scientist, has discovered that silver and copper coins kept in the same trousers pocket generate a small but continuous electrical current.

PRINCE OF WALES' NEW 'PLANE

Success Of Duplicate Systen Of Dash-Board

LONDON, (By Mail).

When the Prince of Wales flies in his new twin-engine "Dragon" biplane he will, sitting in his cabin, know as much about the way the machine is going as the pilot in the cockpit does.

All the instruments on the pilot's dashboard are duplicated in the cabin. This enables passengers to see:

How fast the machine is going;
How high it is,
The number of revolutions per minute the engine is going;
The oil pressure gauge and
The stability bubble.

This machine, which is the sixth de Havilland aeroplane to be owned by the Prince has just been taken over for flying trials by Flight Lt. E. H Fielden, personal pilot to the Prince of Wales.

MORE BOOTLEGGING IN FINLAND

Sequel To Prohibition

HELSINGFORS, (By Mail).

Finland has experienced a marked increase in bootlegging since the repeal of prohibition.

During May the Customs and Coastguard authorities seized 12,700 gallons of crude contraband alcohol. Only 2,430 gallons were seized during the same month last year.

Similarly for the first five months of the current year 33,000 gallons of smuggled liquor was confiscated, compared with 26,000 gallons for the same period in 1932. —Reuter.

DOG WAITS FOR MASTER WHO WILL NEVER RETURN

A man was brought to a hospital at Kogarah, near Sydney, in an ambulance. His cattle-dog, Bluey, followed and waited outside for his master.

That was five years ago. The man died soon after admission—but the dog is still waiting at the gates.

The hospital attendant feeds him every day, and he is the only man Bluey will allow to fondle him. He bristles if other men try to pat him.

Bluey does not lie in the sun and sleep like other dogs. He watches, watches, watches—for the master who will never return.

GERMANS TO BE BANNED FROM BRIDGE TOURNEY

Donor Of International Trophy's Move

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

A request has been made that the invitations to Germany to participate in the International Bridge Tournament shall be withdrawn, while Germany continues to discriminate against her Jewish citizens.

It comes from Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the American Steel Magnate, who is the donor of the trophy for the tournament. The tournament is being held in London on July 17.

Mr. Schwab is the seventy-year-old chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation

MOTILAL CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

Auditor Wants Nagpur City Fathers To Foot Bill

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 8

The President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, has issued a circular requesting the Municipal members to subscribe a sum of Rs. 12-4-0 which has been disallowed by the Government auditor on the ground that the expenditure does not fall within the purposes for which the Municipal revenue could be utilised.

The sum objected to was spent by the Municipal Committee in issuing handbills dissuading Hindus and Muslims from believing rumours of communal riot in Nagpur and sending a condolence messag to the relatives of the late Pundit Motilal Nehru.

SCIENTIFIC GOLD BANGLES
(Substitute for real gold)
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
Rs. 4 a pair, Catalogue free.
The Scientific Gold Bangles Co., Ltd.
43 Byragimatam St. Madras.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious & Best
Body and Brain Refresher

Good Health means Happiness
Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES
Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

"IF IT'S CUPID, YOU CAN BANK ON ITS QUALITY"

CUPID GHEE, is recognised by men of discerning taste as the finest GHEE available in India. Made from PASTEURIZED Butter Untouched by Hand in India's finest Dairy, it is available at Re. -/12/- per lb. loose ex Dairy, DAYALBAGH, AGRA.

GODREJ'S
SANDAL SOAP
USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP but do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.
Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called 'fixed' oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called Sandal Soap ! !
Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!!
Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps Indian as well as foreign are made of low grade animal fats. All Classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are Guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.
The well-known French jeweller, Mon. Joseph Pragg, doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:—
'My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe.'
Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—
'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'
Appreciative testimonials have been received from persons like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.
Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 and 2 soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoine and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.
SOLE AGENTS:
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,
121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUREAU BEARISH BUT INCONCLUSIVE

Acreage Reduction Campaign Likely To Succeed

INFLATIONARY MEASURES FAVOUR PURCHASES

Operators Await Lower Prices To Buy

Bombay, July 10.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market was nervous and irregular owing to the Government Acreage Report. Prices declined on liquidation but later advanced on covering by shorts. ....

The Liverpool Market opened very steady on London and trade buying. There was absence of offerings. Improved Sterling caused a setback. There was some selling from Manchester and the market closed steady. ....

The Government Agricultural Bureau estimated the area of cotton in cultivation on 1st July in the U.S.A. about 40,798,000 acres as compared with revised acreage 36,542,000 in 1932 and 41,189,000 for 1931. This figure shows an increase of about 11.6 per cent.

The U.S.A. Government has made out a plan to curtail production by reduction of the acreage. The appeal made by President Roosevelt had a marked effect on cotton prices and in one-day prices rose and advanced above four dollars per bale. It was believed that the plan will meet with a full co-operation from farmers but rapid rise in prices was induced some farmers to be reluctant and it was feared that the plan will not succeed to the minimum figure of 25 per cent reduction. .....

Uncertainty about the acreage report together with some rains over Texas where it was needed influenced heavy long liquidation. Rapid decline in dollar failed to induce enough buying and cotton markets were unsettled.

Later cables state that the reduction programme will continue up to the end of the present month and in all probability the minimum reduction will be secured. .....

The bearish features of the official Acreage Report are not likely to have any lasting effect as the figures issued are inconclusive. Moreover most of the increase is in Texas and Oklahama where drought has done some damage to the crop. The sub-soil moisture in this part is very defective and although the crop is free from any possible damage by Boll-Weevil, it remains to be seen how the crop stands during summer heat. For the time being the drought is partially relieved.

As to the technical situation of the market, recent heavy liquidation has improved the situation to some extent but in view of acreage reduction plan and inflationary policy of the U.S.A. Government, it is safe to buy around present prices and on all declines. .....

.... SOUND STATE. ....

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:— .....

The Bureau Report estimating the area under cultivation on 1st July as 40,798,000 acres or an increase of about 11.6 per cent. over same period last year was considered colourless as the greatest increase is shown in Oklahoma 30 per cent. and Texas 16 per cent, areas where the recent drought has caused large abandonment and poor germination. Mr. Wallace stated that 14 out of 16 States have offered to reduce acreage by 5,506,169 acres and the Government has extended its reduction campaign till 1st August. ....

In view of President Roosevelt's repeated appeals to Farmers, reliable reports indicate that Government will obtain a reduction of 9 to 10 million acres before 15th July. .....

Most of the trade reports show increased activity and there are suggestions that following the opening of a free gold market in America. Government may permit export of gold to free market abroad. .....

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW..

Indications that Roosevelt is putting the rise in commodity prices ahead of Currency stabilisation and the weakness of the Dollar, together with continued hot dry weather in Southwest, stimulated buying in the early part of the week. But the new high level attracted heavy realising with a disposition to take profits. The selling pressure was increased by the reports of slower progress than was anticipated in securing acreage abandonment pledges and news of showers in Northwest of Texas, coupled with the uncertainty regarding the forthcoming acreage report. The latter giving the acreage under cultivation on July 1st will serve as a basis from which abandonment can be deducted. this being dependent upon the results of curtailment efforts.

Cotton goods market was steady but business was restricted. Buyers as well as sellers are uncertain of values pending action on the Cotton Textile Code and processing Tax should crop reduction be undertaken. Meanwhile the Administration's monetary and economic policies are dominating the market.—Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y October highest 10.52 plus 11 (11-43 a.m.) Lowest 10.35 —06 (10-19 a.m.)

N Y December highest 10.69 (10-43 a.m.) Lowest 10.50 (10-20 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

The Liverpool Representative of New York Cotton Exchange cabled as under:—

"Britain's active maintenance Defacto stabilisation Sterling to Franc implies Authorities do not desire any depreciation Sterling in terms Gold at present and will continue present negative policy pending outcome American experiment."

Their New York friends cabled as under:—

"Acreage ostensibly moderately bearish but inconclusive pending result acreage reduction campaign which according reliable reports likely to succeed. Possible lower opening on Monday unlikely to be maintained."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-18 a.m.: Much warmer; light rains in South Texas. Western belt partly cloudy. All balance of entire belt generally fair.

11-07 a.m.: Market improved on scattered buying, trade fixing call sales and improved Dollar.

6-31 p.m.: Acreage somewhat larger than expected; pre-Bureau liquidation. Worth Street firm.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Acreage leasing still below expectations; campaign to be continued; crop progressing favourably, resisting drought well currency fluctuations confusing market, restricting business.

New York: Acreage under cultivation 40,798,000 larger than last year 11.60 per cent; market likely to go lower, advise purchases on weak spots.

New York: Government's acreage curtailment program seeks ten million reduction, indicating thirty-one million acres finally harvested; our investigations lead conclusion Government's aim will be obtained; hence to-day's estimate without commercial value. Are confident inflation will extend considerably further and cotton should be bought on all moderate recessions.

New York: Pending outturn decrease in acreage plan consider acreage U. S. Bureau report not important; (market) shows good heart.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Heavy Southern selling. Trade good buyer. Market technically sounder.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York:—

"Acreage report slightly bearish but appears offset uncertainty progress Government acreage campaign internal inflationary measures and improvement trade sustaining influences favour purchases.

Messrs. Orvis Brothers, New York cable:—

"While acreage larger than expected likely to assist reduction campaign buy weakness.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Remarkable business recovery paramount factor. Stocks—Favour coppers and electrical equipment issues. Government cotton acreage reduction meeting favourable co-operation.

New York: Governments acreage curtailment programme seeks ten million reduction and indicating thirty-one million acres finally harvested. Our investigation lead conclusion Governments aim will be obtained. Hence to-day's estimate without commercial value. Confident inflation will extend considerably further and cotton should be bought on all moderate recessions.

New York: While acreage larger than expected likely to assist reduction campaign. Buy on weakness.

New York: Report bearish but think about discounted. Uncertainty success acreage retirement plan disturbing feature. Expect trade and speculative support any decline.

New York: Secretary of Agriculture reports 55,00,000 acres already pledged. 30,00,000 bales or more of this crop likely to be destroyed. Officials confident that plan will be success. Think this will cause an advance.

New York: Acreage report slightly bearish but appears offset. Uncertainty progress Government acreage campaign. Internal inflationary measures and improvement trade, sustaining influences. Favour purchases.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 10.

There was an active demand on Sunday in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 229/8 for Broach A./M. delivery on bullish American advices regarding reduction in the acreage. The market opened to-day at Rs. 229 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 227 on scattered selling by Bazar operators.

Recent liquidation in the local market strengthened the technical situation and prices again improved to Rs. 228. The market ruled quiet but steady at this level with a small turnover of business.

The Liverpool Market opened steady at a rise of 2 points but later on prices declined by improvement in sterling. Liverpool was quoted 7 points lower and prices in the local market after declining to Rs. 224/8 closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	207
Broach A/M	225/4
Oomra July	196/8
Oomra D/J	198/4
Bengal July	158/8
Bengal D/J	157

ROOM RATES.

	Rs.
Superfine	216
Fine	213
Fully Good	210
Good	207

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 10.

	Extra Spr.-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G.:—					
Bengal U. P.	...	171	167	163	159
Panjab	...	167	164	161	158
Rajputana	...	168	165	162	159
Oomra No. 3	205	203	201	198	...
Oomra No. 1	212	210	208	205	...
Oomra No. 2	208	206	204	201	...
Broach No. 2	...	214	212	210	208
Punjab-Ame.	...	223	221	219	217
Surat	...	261	259	257	255
Rajpipla	...	261	259	257	255
Navsari	...	268	266	264	262

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 10.

105 K. Devchand, Mandusar, 194.
66 Moon Mill, Khanchroad, 206.
37 Prelad Mill, Dhulia, 178.
30 B. Mavji, Jamnagar, 183 4/4.
171 H. Bharmal, Wadhwah, 207.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 10.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J./A.	500	9,800
Bengal July	200	3,700
Oomra July	300	1,300

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, July 8.

July	0.99C
Sept.	-.017/8C
Dec.	1.04 1/2C

LIVERPOOL WHEATS.

Liverpool, July 8.

July	66 5/8d
Sept.	101 1/8c.
Oct.	71 1/8

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

INDORE, July 9

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed & Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 27
Wheat Malwi Rs. 23 24
Wheat Pissi Rs. 20 22
Linseed Rs. 22
Lintal Rs. 15 17
Gram Rs. 15
Ajavan Rs. 34 65
Dhana Rs. 40 53
Moog Rs. 14 18
Tuar Rs. 20 22
Maka Rs. 7 8
Oils Cakes Rs. 18 20
Chiles Rs. 50 60
Jawar Rs. 14 15
Barley Rs. 17 18
Cottonseed Rs. 10
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 80 85
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 78 80
Shares:
F N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 45
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 373
Hukumchand Mills Ltd 234
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ord 165
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 114
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 103
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 18
Rajakumar Mills Ltd 30
Navayouga Mills Ltd 10
Binod Mills Ltd 134
Bhagaratha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd 10
Hukumchand Jute Ltd 18

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 8.

Spot silver 37 plus 1/4c.
July delivery 37.55 plus 35
Tone: Steady.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 10

To-day being the last day of settlement, there was no forward business in the local Share Bazar.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 8

Broach J/A op 208½; hi 208¾; lo 206; close 206

Broach A/M op 227¼; hi 227½; lo 224½; close 224½

Oomra July op 195; hi 195; lo 194½; close 195½

Oomra D/J op 200½; hi 200½ lo 198; close 198

Bengal July op 160; hi 160; lo 158½; close 156½

Bengal D/J op 170; hi 170; lo 166¾; close 166¾

At night Broach A/M declined to Rs. 220/8. This was the lowest price of the day.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—October 132 Jany. 118 March 107.

Bombay— Liverpool:— Broach J|Aug. 1933 207—Liverpool July 5.84 Rs. 47-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Broach A|May 1934 226—Liverpool May 1934 5.96 Rs. 33-1|2 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay— New York:— Broach A|May 226—New York May 10.92 Rs. 32-1|2 at 4.70-1|4 Cross Rate.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 10

T T on London:—
Previous close 1.3 1/16
To-day's opening 1.3
To-day's close 1.2 15/16
Difference —1/8

LINSEED & WHEATS.

Bombay, July 10.

Linseed Sept.	6	12	3
Linseed May	7	1	3
Wheat Sept.	5	1	9
Wheat May	5	5	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F. G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	210
Nagpur Savner Fine	210
Yeotmal Fine	204
Arvi Fine	208
Ellichpur Fine	204
Amraol Berar Fine	202
Khamgaon Fine	203
Mulkapur Fine	197
Khandesh Fine	196
Muthia F. G.	189
Jalna-Sailu F. G.	196
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	202
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F. G.	204
Broach	213
Punjab-American	218
Punjab-American mix	212
Cambodia	278
Miraj-Sangli	206
Compta Good	216
Baggalkot	206
Busoga	335
Kampala	342

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 10.

3½ p c G P Notes 81-11-0.
3½ p v 1947/50 92/14.
3-1|2 per cent 1947|50 92-4-0.
4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable) 101-14-0 ... .e.....
4 Per cent 1960/70 Loan 96-9-0
4 1/2 per cent 1934 (Taxable) 102-1-0.
4 per cent 1943 (Taxable) 100-14
5 per cent 1939/44 (Taxable) 105/8.
5 per cent 1940-43 (Taxable) 105/12.
5 per cent 1935 103-14.
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable) 107/6/0.
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 106/12.

TAXFREE LOANS.

6 per cent. 1945/55 Loan 112-9.
6 per cent B D L 1935 107-2-0.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 111-4-0.
5½ p c 1933 Mysore 109.

CORPORATION LOANS.

4 per cent. B.P.T. 92-0-0.
4 p.c. M.Deb. 1974 91-0-0.
4 p.c. M Deb. 1959 104-0-0.
6 p.c. Deb. 1954 115.
6 per cent K P T 1956 115.
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107/4.

Note—There is a good investment demand for paper. Release of new capital is now coming freely and there is scarcity of scrips.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 10.

The local Silver market ruled easy during the early part of the day but later on prices improved on short covering. Shanghai Exchange closed easy at 1-2 15/16. Ashad delivery opened to-day at Rs. 56/1 and prices declined to Rs. 55/15/6 on scattered selling but later on prices advanced to Rs. 56/3 on short covering. Easier Shanghai closing advices again induced long liquidation and the market ruled quiet. There was some long liquidation to-day in the Gold market.

Ready Silver	56/1/0
Ashad	56/1/0
Shravan	56/7/0
Ready Gold	30/14/9
Ashad	30/14/9
Shravan	30/15/0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 10th day of July, 1933:—

BROACH FCLLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B. T.)	April-May 1934. Rs.	July-Aug. 1933. Rs.
8-0	229/0	209/8
10-30	227/8	208/0
12-30	227/12	208/4
1-30	Settlement	Settlement.
4-30	225/8	206/0
5-30	225/8	206/0
	April-May.	July-Aug.
Highest	229/8	210/0
Lowest	225/4	205/12

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay. July 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	8-7-33.	Since 1st Sept. year.
Khandesh	23	217.767
Central India	34	199,755
Barsi and Nagar	273	131,281
Hyderabad-Goarani		54,708
Berar	200	463,025
Central Provinces		134,447
Total Oomras	530	1,200,,983
Dholera	429	271,277
N.-W. Provinces		7,363
Rajputana	135	80,780
Sind-Punjab	488	103,049
Broach	186	326,529
Coompta and &Dharwar	1,438	76,417
Westerns-Northerns	353	63,502
Cocoanada		13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		43,801
Persian		6,513
American	385	70,511
Egyptian & African	2,815	132,300
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		85
Total	7,259	2,383,323

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 6th July. 8-7-33.	This year.
Europe	2,955	350 625
Japan & China	2,760	1,108,671
Coast Ports		23,000
Up-country by Rail		119,688
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,388
Total	5,715	1,616,372

Quadruplet sisters, Mona, Roberta, Leota, and Mary Keys, of Hollis, Oklahoma, have graduated together from college.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept to 6th July 23,68,218
Same time last season 19,43,793
Exports from 1st Sept to 6th July:—
United Kingdom 1932/33 58,400; 1931/32 16,740
Continent 1932/33 2,92,225; 1931/32 1,12,001
China 1932/33 93,450; 1931/32 2,00,621
Japan 1932/33 10,15,221; 1931/32 4,80,822
Coast Ports 1932/33 23,000; 1931/32 36,514
U. S. A. 1932/33 nil; 1931/32 25.
Total 1932/33 14,82,296; 1931/32 8,46,723
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1932 to 6th July 1933 1,19,688
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1932 to 6th July 1933 5,80,233
Same period last year 7,56,154
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th July 1933 8,69,445
Same time last year 8,38,695

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce & other sources)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept 1932 to 29th June 1933 9,22,431
Total for the corresponding period last season 7,32,140
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1932 to 29th June 1933 8,81,903
Total for the corresponding period last season 6,44,603

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 10.

	Bales.
Khandesh	23
Central India	34
Barsi-Nugger	273
Berar	200
Dholiera	429
Rajputana	135
Sind-Punjab	488
Broach	186
Compta-Dharwar	1,438
Western-Northerns	853
Americans	385
East Africans	2,815
Cotton Total	7,259
	Cwts.
Wheat	14,259
Linseed	4,074
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	50
Poppyseed	158
Groundnuts	1,893
Castorseed	951
Rice	58,159
Myraboliams	3,329
Mowraseed	58
Gram	344
Joowar	1,345
Bajree	118
	Tons.
Coal	2,622

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1932-33	1931-32
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	8721000	9944000
Receipts Yesterday 8-7-33	3000	5000
Exports to date 8-7-33	8022000	8517000
Stocks at Ports 7-7-33	3390000	3553000
Stock Interior Towns 7-7-33	1310000	1408000
Stock Liverpool 7-7-33	793000	179000
Visible Supply 7-7-33	6932000	6948000
Quantity in Sight 7-7-33	13525000	14602000
Quantity out of Sight 7-7-33	13388000	12844000

HIGH AND LOW SHARE PRICES.

Bombay, July 10.

During the last week highest and lowest prices of the following shares were as under:—

	Highest	Lowest
B. Dyeing	820	800
Fazulbhoy	373|12	361|4
Pearl	250	231|4
Century	258|12	245
Nagpur	345	333|12
Swadeshi	286|14	273|12
Tata Ord.	57|4	55|8
Tata Def.	232|8	224|6
Tata Hydro	154|6	156|9
Tata Power	985	972|8
Andhra Ord. 1415		1395
B. Burma	408|12	386|4
I. Cement	278|2	270
Bundi	25	24|6
B. Steam	291|14	287|8

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 10.

Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 20/15; Highest Rs. 9/4/6; Closing Rs. 30/3.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 31/4; Highest Rs. 31/9; Closing Rs. 31/8.

Linseeds Delivery December, Opening Rs. 7/0/6; Highest Rs. 7/0/9; Lowest Rs. 6/15/3; Closing Rs. 6/15/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 30/7; Highest Rs. 30/11; Lowest Rs. 30/6; Closing Rs. 30/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 32; Highest Rs. 32/5/6; Closing Rs. 32/4.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 10.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6 1|32.
T. T. 1|6 1|32 Oct.
T. T. 1|6 Nov.|Dec.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 1|6 3|32.
D. D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE.—
T. T. 286 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING.—
T T. 284 Norminal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 280 Nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 636
PARIS BANKS BUYING.—
D. D. 646.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 61 5|8.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T. T. 83 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING.—
60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 94 1|4.
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 84 1|2.
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 155 3|4.
JAVA BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 62.
BERLIN BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 103 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.70 3|4 8th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 10th inst.
Japan—London 1|3 10th inst.
London—Paris 84.93 8th inst.
London—Belgium 23.80 8th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.17 8th inst.
London—Italy 63.62 8th inst.
London—Berlin 13.88 8th inst.
London—Holland 8.23 1|2 8th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.38 8th inst.
London—New York 4.74 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-4-3 7th inst.; £6-4.5 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 5|16 7th inst.; 18 1|16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 7|16 7th inst.; 18 3|16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 37 1|4 7th inst.; 37 1|2 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5|8 per cent 7th inst.; 5|8 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent 7th inst.; 3|4 per cent 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Gross Earnings For June

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of June 1933 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the months of June 1932. Rs.	For the month of June 1933. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd.	397644	4,48321
Andhra Valley Power Supply C o. Ltd.	460365	494049
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	442560	364519
	For Fis cal Year to June 30, 1932. Rs.	For current fiscal year to June 30, 1933. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	5374791	5539422
Andhra Valley Power Supply C o. Ltd.	6251539	6118801
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	5892637	5656946

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, July 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready, Rs. 285 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready, Rs. 97 per ton.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1933

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

"NOBODY CAN RESIST US," SAYS HITLER

70,000 Storm Troopers Listen To Proud Boast Of German Chancellor

BERLIN, July 10.

The fight for political power ended with the disappearance of the Centre Party, proudly declared Herr Hitler in an address to 70,000 Storm Troopers at Dortmund.

"Gigantic tasks confront us but we shall master them. Nobody can resist us."

The first task was the education of the individual German for the new state now to begin, every German must pass through a practical schooling. The second task was to conquer unemployment, the biggest problem with which the state was ever confronted.

Hitler claimed to have reduced the army unemployed by 2,000,000 in six monthe. He would continue until he had solved the problem.

Hitler addresses his Nazi followers in characteristic style.

The Nazis must restore the consumptive capacity of the German people, and re-invigorate trade and industry.—Reuter's Special.

OLYMPIC GAMES CONCESSION

Nazis Modify Anti-Semitic Policy In Realm Of Sport

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A morne modified anti-Semitic policy by the Nazis in the athletic world is indicated in a statement by Herr Von Tschanmer Und Osten, the Nazi Raichs Sports Commissar, following the action of the German delegates at the recent Olympic Congress held in Vienna.

MODIFIED POLICY.

At the Congress it was decided to make concessions on the Anti-Semitic question, and to agree in principle that German Jews shall not be excluded from taking part in the 1936 Olympic games.

"You were probably astonished by the decision in Vienna, but we had to consider the political situation", said the Commissar. "It was my duty to foster relations with foreign countries."

While expressing his satisfaction at the numerous resolutions of anti-Semitic character adopted by athletic clubs the Commissar said that he must nevertheless close the door to hot-headed advisers.

It may be re-called that sime time ago, the Jews were barred from all public athletic events and were even ousted from private athletic clubs.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS

"Financial Times" Suggests Reciprocal Convention

LONDON, July 10.

An equitable agreement on the lines of a reciprocal convention, regulating not only the position of British commerce in India, but also Indo-British trade relations, should form part of the new constitution, declares the "Financial Times" in a leading article on the Chambers of Commerce memorandum to the Select Committee, but if such an arrangement is impracticable, it is necessary that protection must be afforded by means of provisions in the act itself.

Referring to Sir Malcolm Hailey's analysis of the position the newspaper concludes clearly that unless world conditions improve, the prospect of the early introduction of even provincial autonomy is remote.—Reuter's Special.

A bride leaving the Methodist Church of Bourne, Lincolnshire, was presented with a mousetrap and two wooden spoons. There is an old local tradition that they are symbols of good luck.

BADRINATH COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Pandit Satyendranath Sen, M.L.A., president of the Badrinath Enquiry Commission, has returned to Calcutta from Badrinath. Neither the Panc any member of the comm was affected by the reported land slip near the shrine. The report of the Commission will be published in due course.—A. P.

AUSTRALIA FEARS JAPANESE DUMPING

Manufacturers Petition Government To Take Action

CANBERRA, July 10.

British manufacturers' representatives here and local manufacturers are perturbed in regard to Japanese competition, and they have jointly petitioned the Minister of Commerce to take action to preserve British trade.

The Australian Government accordingly through Mr. Bruce, the Minister in London is seeking co-opeation and information in any negotiations with Japan.—Reuter.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS ESCAPE FROM PIRATES

Japanese Aeroplanes Try To Locate Fugitives

SHANGHAI, July 10.

Two out of the three British ships' officers who were kidnapped by Chinese pirates from a steamer at Nanchang off Newchang on March 29, are reported to have escaped from a Junk where they were detained in the Penshan district.

Japanese aeroplanes are trying to locate the fugitives and guide them to safety.—Reuter.

Mrs. Betham, Wife of Major G. L. Betham, Commissioner, Ajmere Merwara was given a reception on Sunday, when she arrived in Ajmere for the first time to join her husband. She had been operated upon and could not, consequently, accompany Major Betham, when he took over charge of the office of Commissioner three months back.

The days of chivalry are not dead. Mrs. Frederick M. Just was held up by a Chicago bandit who stole her money and jewellery worth £3000. Before he fled he presented her with a bouquet of red roses bearing a card with the words, "With respectful sympathy."

FRENCH BUDGET OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Stability Of France Must Be Maintained, Says Minister

SAINT POURCAIN, July 10.

M. Lamoureux, Minister for the French Budget in a speech revealed that if the present treasury position was favourable the outlook in 1934 was gloomy.

He pointed out that certain receipts in 1933 would not recur while expenditure would increase.

Stout efforts were necessary to maintain the stability of the franc.—Reuter's Special.

MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION

Doctor And Compounder Convicted

DACCA, July 4.

Mr. M. Sadeq Khan, Sub-Divisional Officer of Dacca, has delivered judgment in the case in which Dr. Suresh Chandra Bose and his compounder, Sachiadra Prosad Ghose, of Nawabgunj, were accused under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Magistrate found both guilty and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

The charge aginst them was that they were members of an unlawful association.—A. P.

LINDBERGHS LEAVE FOR GREENLAND

Flight Undertaken On Behalf Of Pan American Airways

NEW YORK, July 10.

The Lindbergh's hopped off on a flight to Greenland in easy stages. The first stop will be at Halifax. The object is to survey for the Pan-American Airways, the best route across the North Atlantic for a passenger and mail seaplane service.

They will search for suitable landing grounds, and may continue the flight to Iceland and to Denmark.

Mrs. Lindbergh will be taking a turn in piloting and navigating.—Reuter.

CIVIC WELCOME TO SIR S. NAIR

Says There Is No Difference In "Good Govt." And "Self-Govt."

CALICUT, July 7.

The Malabar District Board presented an address of welcome to Sir C. Sankaran Nair last evening. The address inter alia contained a plea for Sir Sankaran Nair to devote the rest of his life to the welfare of the masses of Malabar.

Replying to the address Sir Sankaran Nair remarked that he wished to devote his time for the bettement of local self-government.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AND GOOD-GOVERNMENT.

So far as politics were concerned he belonged to a generation which lived in the age of "Good Government." They were now living in the age of "Self-Government". There was no essentially great difference between them. It might be true that as he had been officially engaged in matters which transcended the bounds of a District, he had not been able to do much for Malabar.

It was his belief that he had not done anything which could go against his claim as a true Malayalee. He could however impress upon them one fact that because a few persons belonging to a certain society were holding high offices, the society was not much benefitted. There was much truth in the saying that the dawn would not wait because a cook did not crow.

PUBLIC PEDANT.

Continuing Sir Sankaran Nair said: "This is a time when no man who does not say words or do deeds which appeal to emotions, is given a place in public life. His words carry no waight. If the members of the Board would, take courage in their hands and give the lead so as to change this mentality I am prepared to act in the spirit of the appeal contained in the address.—A. P.

ITALIAN ARMADA HELD UP IN ICELAND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

REYKJAVIK, July 10.

Reports of heavy seas off the coast of Labrador, fog and gales all along the route, is likely to deter the Italian air armada from taking off for Labrador for some little time longer.

General Balbo has received orders from Rome not to leave until the weather improves.

LANCE NAIK SHOT DEAD IN GUARD ROOM

Wound Inflicted With Murderous Intent, Says Coroner's Jury

"Death due to a gunshot wound which fractured the skull and lacerated the brains. This wound was inflicted by the suspect Jahasukhan with murderous intent, while the deceased was sleeping in the Guard Room in the Ammunition Stores of Butcher's Island, thus making himself liable to be prosecuted for murder," was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Monday morning over the body of Lance Naik Mohemad Noor of the 3/8th Punjab Regiment.

Several military officers of the Regiment gave evidence. It transpires that the suspect Jahusukhan and the deceased Mohemad Noor, who was superior in rank to the former, exchanged angry words on Friday, as the latter had ordered the suspect to clean two lamps. This matter was reported to an officer, who asked the suspect to make up the quarrel with the deceased, as otherwise he would be sent to Bombay under arrest. This remark, it was stated, was taken an exception to by the suspect.

On Saturday at about 12.30, the deceased was sleeping in the Guard Room, and the suspect, who was on Sentry duty, shot the Lance Naik killed him on the spot. The matter was immediately reported to the commanding officers, and the culprit was arrested by police.

The suspect, who was brought to the Coroner's Court under a police escort, offered to make a statement and said, that while he was on sentry duty, he felt giddy and he did not know what he did at that moment. He was not conscious of his action.

The Coroner suggested that the suspect should be kept under the observation of the Police Surgeon for two days, but the Police Inspector stated that he had been examined by the Military Doctor, who was of opinion that he was quite alright.

At this stage, on the suggestion of the Coroner, the Jury retired for tea and after fifteen minutes, the above verdict was returned.

The reporters, who usually had access to the case papers, were refused permission to see them both in this case as well as the suicide inquest which followed.

DOCTOR'S WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE

Grief Over Loss Of Child Said To Be Responsible For Tragedy

Mental depression due to the loss of her child, of two months, and the reprimand by her husband not to brood and be anxious to see her friends, was stated to be the reason for one Vasantagauri, wife of Dr. Benishanker Bhargava of the G. T. Hospital pouring Kerosine oil over her saree, and burning herself to death, on Sunday evening.

At the inquest held over the body of the deceased on Monday morning Dr. Bhargava gave evidence and stated that he came with his family to Bombay only a few days back from the up-country, and he was putting up in the quarters inside the G. T. Hospital Compound. As he had not made any cooking arrangements as yet, the entire retenue went to his brother's place at Princess Street on Sunday morning for their meals.

At about 4 p.m. Vasantagauri, the 22 year old wife of the Doctor asked permission of her husband to go and see some friends. The husband got angry and refused the permission. He reprimanded her for her anxiety to see friends, who were not sympathetic towards them. The wife took this to heart.

At about five p. m. the Doctor with his brother went out for a walk and came back at about 6-30, and was informed that his wife had gone to the quarters at the G. T. Hospital Compound. He went there with his brother and found that the door had been bolted from inside. He knocked and getting no response from inside jumped over the balcony and opened the front door. He searched for his wife in all the rooms and found that the door of the bath-room had been bolted from inside. He knocked at the door and as there was no response, he entered the bath room through the Latrine window, and found that his wife was lying dead on the floor and there was smell of kerosene oil. There was also a tin of kerosene oil and a a match-box near the body of the woman. She had got burns all over her body. The police were informed and the body was received to the morgue.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal burns in a moment of temporary insanitary.

POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSIONISTS

Nagpur Mill Workers Defy Ban

NAGPUR, July 9.

In spite of the notice issued last night prohibiting processions in the Civil Lines, about 300 unemployed mill-hands took out one this morning. It was stopped at Sitabuldi, and the processionists thereupon squatted on the street shouting slogans.

The police authorities tried to persuade them to abandon their plan to enter Civil Lines, but the mill-hands were in no mood to agree, and at the end of two hours, the police dispersed them.—A. P.

ORDERED OUT OF COURT

There was an unusual scene in the Coroner's Court, Bombay on Saturday when the Coroner publicly rebuked one of the relatives of a student who had committed suicide and ordered him to leave the Court.

The Coroner declared that this individual had asked him to suppress the news of the occurrence and have it reported as an accident.

The Coroner then told the man to leave the Court which he did.

In the case in question the deceased left a letter stating that he was tired of life and had no quarrel with anyone.

The usual verdict was returned.

Calcutta.—The Chinese airman, Sun Tun Kang, who is flying from Berlin to Nankin arrived at the Dumdum Aerodrome at 5 on Saturday afternoon.—A. P.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS TAKE HEAVY TOLL

Motor Lorries And Bullock Carts At Level Crossings Cause Four Accidents

SIMLA, July 7.

Half-yearly reports ending the 30th September 1932 by the Government Inspectors of Railways of enquiries into Railway accidents, show that out of seven cases four occurred due to the engine running into motor lorries or bullock carts at the level crossing. The other three accidents were due to derailment.

On 22nd July last year the Frontier Mail dashed into a motor lorry at level-crossing between Nowshera Thana and Pir Pial stations of the Nowshera Peshawar section of the N. W. R. when the accident occurred the lorry was standing on the roadway astride the track. The gate on the Nowshera side was admittedly locked; the gate on the Peshawar side was open, having either been forced by the lorry or left open by the gateman. The leading engine of the mail struck the lorry square, carried it about 125 feet and flung it to one side of a low bank. Of the 19 people on the lorry, 3 were killed instantly and six were seriously injured, of whom 2 died in hospital.

Another serious accident on the same Railway occurred on 5th April last year between Dalowali and Ranbirshingpure. In this case the train ran into a bullock cart killing both the bullocks and the driver instantly besides completely smashing the cart. It has been found that the accident was due to the rashness of the cart driver, for attempting to cross the level crossing when a train was so close to it.

MOTOR CAR SMASHED UP.

A more ghastly accident was that of a light engine smashing a motor car at a level crossing between Monirampur and Begumpur on the E. I. R. The motor car was entirely smashed up. After it was run into, it got entangled with the Buffers of the Rest Van and dragged about 185 yards from the level crossing till the engine came to a stand. Of the 6 occupants four died instantaneously and two received serious injuries. The gate-keeper has disappeared while the two firemen are alleged to have deliberately given misstatements of facts following those of the driver.

A fourth smash-up happened on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Padali and Ghoti. After the collision of the Engine and the bullock cart two bullocks were found under the train one dead and one dying. Two men were found on the sides of the rails one dead and the other seriously injured.

The report contains three cases of derailment on the Mysore, Burma and the G. I. P. railways respectively. Derailment occurred on the Mysore Railways between Dodjala and Devanhalli in which a third class bogie telescoped killing four passengers and injuring nine. Injured were given first-aid. Damage to permanent way was approximately Rs. 18,000.

Fourteen vehicles were derailed on the G. I.P. Railway between Bordhal and Jambara. Though no one was hurt the Railway sustained a loss of about Rs. 30,000.

Derailment on the Burma Railways between Kalawthut and Kwanhla on the Moulmein-Ye Railway was not very serious. No passengers were hurt. Damage to Rolling Stock was about Rs. 12,000.

SARDHANA DACOITY OUTRAGE

Three Accused Sentenced To Long Terms Of Imprisonment

AJMER, July 7.
(By Mail.)

Judgment has been delivered in what is known as the "Sardhana Dacoity Case". Mr. Shiv Charan Dass, Additional Sessions Judge, has found all the three accused guilty, and sentenced Bhonria and Nabi Bux to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, and the third accused, Baldeva to 5 years'. Out of the four assessors one had been unable to attend the trial, while the rest gave a conflicting verdict.

The facts of the case as disclosed by the prosecution are that on the night of 22nd and 23rd. November last at about 12 o'clock p.m. five or six men, including the above accused and two others, one of whom had subsequently died in the hospital of wounds and the other of pneumonia, broke open the outer door of the house of a rich money lender of Sardhana, a village about 5 miles from Ajmer, and forced their entrance into it. Nabi Bux cut the nose of the money lender, and others forcibly divested his wife of the ornaments on her person. Undaunted the money lender raised an alarm, as the result of which Jats of the village assembled in large numbers, and engaging the dacoits in a hand to hand fight succeeded in apprehending four of them on the spot, the fifth being arrested later.

The dacoits were armed with a revolver, a gun, 2 knives and lathis but the court held that the fact was not proved. The accused, have consequently, been convicted under section 395 I.P.C. not coupled with 397 as originally charged.—A. P.

WEDDING AN HOUR AFTER DIVORCE

Earl Cowley, Noted Actor Peer, Marries Californian Bride

A Reno (Nevada) message dated June 17, says.

Early Cowley, who is known on the stage as Arthur Wellesley, has been granted a divorce at Reno from his wife, Mae Josephine Callicott, formerly an actress.

Less than an hour after being granted his divorce, Earl Cowley married Mrs. Mary Elsie Himes, of San Francisco. Mrs. Himes obtained a divorce from her husband, Mr. Joseph Himes, last April, alleging cruelty.

When Earl Cowley filed his suit in Reno, he stated that he had been separated from his wife for five years.

The marriage took place in New York in February 1914. Lady Cowley was reported to have entered an action for divorce in 1931, but it was afterwards stated that she had withdrawn it at the request of her mother. There is a son and two daughters.

As "Arthur Wellesley", Earl Cowley has appeared on the London stage, notably in "Our Betters" and "Fallen Angels".

FATHER ELWIN TO SEE MAHATMA

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 8.

Father Elwin has left Karanjia for Bombay, where he is shortly to go into the K. E. M. Hospital for an operation. He addressed an informal gathering at Nagpur to-day on the needs of the Forest Tribes of the C. P. He is now on his way to see Mahatma Ganchi at Poona on private and personal affairs.

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